

## Arafat arrives in North Yemen

NICOSIA (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived in North Yemen Tuesday from Saudi Arabia, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) News Agency Wafa reported. North Yemen is one of eight Arab countries to which PLO commandos were evacuated from Beirut in August. Wafa said in a report from the capital, Sanaa, that Mr. Arafat was welcomed at Sanaa Airport by North Yemen's Deputy President Kadi Abdulkarim Al Arashi and other senior officials. Mr. Arafat has spent recent weeks visiting the scattered PLO commandos and talking with Arab governments and Palestinian leaders on PLO strategy after the loss of its Lebanese bases.

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## South Yemen accuses U.S. of threatening Gulf security

ADEN (R) — South Yemen Tuesday accused the United States of threatening the region's security by staging joint military exercises in Oman and Somalia last week. U.S. naval, air and ground units carried out separate joint exercises with Somali and Omani forces to demonstrate the ability of the U.S. to respond to any Soviet threat to friendly Gulf states. A South Yemen Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a statement the exercise in Oman, which began on Dec. 2, an involved air and naval landings close to South Yemen's borders, could harm a recent agreement on normalising relations between Oman and South Yemen. Somalia and Oman have agreements with the U.S. giving U.S. troops access to military facilities in an emergency.

## Soviet cosmonauts prepare to return to earth

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet cosmonauts Anatoly Bereznev and Valentin Lebedev are making final preparations for a return to earth after establishing a new space endurance record, TASS news agency reported Tuesday. The two men, in good health after 208 days aboard the orbiting space station Salyut-7, were refuelling their return craft, Soyuz T-7, and switching off scientific equipment, it said. The Soviet News Agency did not say exactly when the cosmonauts were expected to start their descent but reported: "Their final orbit is now drawing near." During more than six months in Salyut-7 they have carried out some 300 scientific experiments and played host to two week-long space missions, one with a French crewman and the other including a Soviet woman cosmonaut.

## Italian police arrest 2 guerrilla leaders

ROME (R) — Police said they seized two suspected leaders of Italy's Red Brigades urban guerrilla group aboard a crowded bus Tuesday, overpowering them before they could draw guns. Judicial sources identified the pair as Luigi Novelli and his wife Marina Petrella, sought for more than three years on charges of armed subversion. They were arrested after police boarded the bus in a district of Rome where guerrilla hideouts had already been discovered.

## Israeli public sector begins 2-day strike

TEL AVIV (R) — A third of Israel's work force Tuesday began a two-day strike for a new wages deal to cushion them against soaring inflation. The Histadrut Trade Union Federation said the strike was fully supported by the 400,000 public sector employees. Schools and local authorities were closed, hospital and clinics treated only emergency cases and state radio and television cancelled programmes, providing only brief newscasts. Government business came to a virtual halt as most civil servants stayed home. Israeli diplomats abroad, who halted work Monday in a separate dispute, continued their stoppage.

## Turkish authorities arrest 7 Iranians

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkish military authorities have arrested seven Iranian dissidents on charges of setting up a base in Turkey to found a Socialist government in Tehran, officials said Tuesday. The officials said the seven, supporters of the Paris-based National Council of Resistance, would be tried in a military court for terrorist activities. The indictment prepared Monday accused the seven of armed activities and carrying fake passports in Turkey. Military authorities gave no further details of their arrests in Turkey. The officials said the detainees were believed to be members of the radical Peoples' Mojahadeen Organisation which has lost some 2,500 guerrillas to firing squads in a year of violent struggle against Iran's clerical leadership.

# Hussein begins 3-day official visit to China

PEKING (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday began a three-day official visit to China after leading a seven-member Arab League mission in talks with Chinese leaders which, in diplomatic terms, constituted a separate visit.

King Hussein and Chinese head of state Deng Xiaoping exchanged views on the Middle East situation and Israel's invasion of Lebanon. They also exchanged views on international issues and discussed relations between China and Jordan.

The King made a comprehensive review of the Middle East situation particularly the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Views were identical on the need to develop relations between the two countries in the various fields.

Addressing a dinner banquet in honour of King Hussein Tuesday evening, the Chinese head of state

said: "Our views were identical on opposing Israeli aggression and expansion and denouncing the barbaric massacres Israel committed against the Lebanese and Palestinian people."

He added that "A just, comprehensive solution should be found for the Middle East issue, and this should be based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and the regaining of the national rights of the Palestinian people."

Mr. Deng emphasised that the Chinese government and people will continue to support the just

cause of the Arab people, including the Palestinian people. The Jordanian government is persistently working to unify Arab ranks. It is also struggling to protect the national rights of the Palestinian people, and for finding a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East problem, he said.

Addressing the banquet, King Hussein said: "We consider the Palestine issue as the crux of the Middle East dispute and it is being dealt with as a top priority."

We insist on a speedy end of the Israeli occupation and the immediate withdrawal from Lebanon. If this is achieved, it would be a real indicator of the fruitfulness of international efforts and a test of the international community's penchant to protect international legitimacy and the respect of the will of the world," the King added.

The King said that this would also be a daring step towards dev-

oting all the efforts to resolve the basic issue of Palestine and the withdrawal of Israel from the territories it occupied in 1967 and the return of East Jerusalem to the Arabs.

Earlier Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang Tuesday night accused Israel of carrying out barbaric massacres against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Speaking at a banquet for King Hussein of Jordan, Mr. Zhao said China supported the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples in the Middle East.

He said he had discussed the Middle East with King Hussein earlier in the day and they had reached an identity of views.

"We both oppose Israeli aggression and expansion and condemn Israel for carrying out barbaric massacres against the Lebanese and Palestinian people," Mr. Zhao said, without giving specific details.

## Zia: Aggression in Southwest Asia endangers world peace

WASHINGTON (R) — Pakistan's military leader Zia ul Haq told President Reagan Tuesday Southwest Asia faced aggression that endangered world peace.

"West and southwest Asia from the eastern Mediterranean to Afghanistan is today in ferment," he said on arrival at the White House.

The Pakistani leader's talks with Mr. Reagan will focus on the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and continuation of a \$3.2 billion U.S. aid programme to Pakistan.

"Armed aggression, military intervention, conflicts, disregard for universally accepted principles

of international conduct have all combined to present a serious challenge to the security of the countries in the region," Gen. Zia said.

This, in turn, he added, "Threatens to undermine the whole structure of international relations upon which the peace of the world ultimately rests."

Mr. Reagan, welcoming the general on his first state visit to the United States, said Pakistan stood "in the front ranks of nations shouldering a great responsibility for mankind."

He singled out Pakistan's role in sheltering some 2.8 million Afghan refugees who have fled across

the border.

"We're proud to stand with you, Mr. President, helping to provide for these tragic victims of aggression," Mr. Reagan said.

Gen. Zia said he had come to renew a U.S.-Pakistan friendship that had withstood "many ups and downs" and to reaffirm shared values and perceptions.

In an apparent reference to Pakistan's need, for continued U.S. help, he said his nation was contributing to the peace and security of the region, "but we cannot long remain immune from the dangers around us."

U.S. officials said before Mr. Zia's arrival Monday for a three-

day visit that the two governments had no serious policy differences on Afghanistan, where both want self-determination and a Soviet troop pullout.

But they said they hoped to convince Gen. Zia that the big U.S. economic and military aid programme would provide sufficient security without Pakistan developing nuclear weapons.

They also said U.S. references to human rights under the Zia military government would be low-key. U.S.-Pakistan relations were badly strained under the Carter administration over nuclear and human rights issues.

## Lebanese minister says talks on withdrawal 'are near deadlock'

BEIRUT (R) — Talks on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon are near deadlock, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salame said Tuesday.

"We have nearly reached deadlock and we don't want to stay like this. We want to move and move quickly," Beirut State Radio quoted him as saying shortly before he flew to London for visits to Britain, France and the United States.

Mr. Salame's talks coincide with a re-appraisal by the United States of its peace moves and Lebanese requests for British troops to join the three nation peacekeeping force in Lebanon and for France and the U.S. to increase their contingent.

U.S. special envoys Philip Hahn and Morris Draper, who have been trying to negotiate the withdrawal of all Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Leb-

anon, have been recalled for consultations after failing to get formal negotiations started.

Lebanese officials say they are waiting to see if the U.S. team will have any new ideas to put to Mr. Salame by the time he reaches Washington on Sunday.

Israel is reported to have imposed conditions unacceptable to Lebanon for its pullback. Syria and the Palestinians have indicated they will not remove their men until the Israelis leave.

In Britain, political sources said Mr. Salame was likely to lobby for British participation in an expanded multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel wants the 4,000 U.S., French and Italian troops now stationed in Beirut increased to perhaps 30,000 men, to enable the government to recover control of

the whole country when the foreign forces pull out.

Britain, its armed forces stretched by having to garrison the Falkland Islands after recapturing them from Argentina, has appeared reluctant to take on a commitment in Lebanon. A number of other countries were also asked to join the force but none responded favourably.

France, and the United States are being asked to increase their present contingent perhaps by as much as 3,000 men. French officials said last week no final decision had been taken on the request.

Western diplomats said the government was now renewing requests to Britain and Belgium while Lebanese officials reported that approaches were also being made to Portugal, Colombia and Brazil.

## Shultz hopeful on European-U.S. trade pact

BONN (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Tuesday a joint European-U.S. strategy on East-West trade should be in place in a matter of months.

He hoped to make progress on working out an agreement during his current seven-nation European tour, he said a press conference after talks with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Mr. Shultz said he was setting no deadline for the agreement but added: "We ought to be thinking in terms of months."

The United States dropped trade sanctions against the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe last month after the European allies agreed to seek a common strategy on trade with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shultz described as a fundamental step a broad study on East-West economic relations

based on principles set out by the allies.

Asked how it was progressing, he said: "We are now in the process of trying to formulate just how to go about the implementation of that study."

Meanwhile, he said, the question of credits and militarily important exports was being examined and the export of high technology items and oil and gas equipment had to be dealt with.

Mr. Shultz rejected an assertion by Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov in Moscow Monday that if the United States deployed its new MX intercontinental missile the Soviet Union would develop a similar weapon of its own.

"The problem is to the contrary," Mr. Shultz said, adding it was Soviet missile strength the U.S. was trying to match.

He said Washington did not agree with Mr. Ustinov that the

planned MX deployment would violate SALT strategic arms treaties.

The United States had to respond to a continuous buildup of Soviet weaponry, he added.

Mr. Shultz urged caution on any Polish announcement that martial law is being lifted. The U.S. would want to see what actual improvements resulted for the Polish people, he said.

Bonn officials say that while in Moscow for the funeral of President Leonid Brezhnev last month, Mr. Genscher received hints that the Soviet Union wanted to find a way of withdrawing its estimated 100,000 troops which went into Afghanistan in 1979.

But Mr. Shultz said: "There are so many signals... that we need to go out of the signals business and look for substance and we will be very interested to see if any substance develops."

## 16 killed, 66 injured in Northern Ireland bomb attack

BALLYKELLY, Northern Ireland (R) — Irish Republican guerrillas killed 16 people and injured 66 more in a bomb attack Monday night on a bar crowded with British soldiers and their friends, police said Tuesday.

Police in this village near Londonderry said at least seven soldiers and four women were killed in the attack which was one of the bloodiest in the recent years of violence in the province.

The outlawed Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) claimed responsibility for the bombing in an anonymous call to a Belfast television station.

INLA is a small Marxist breakaway group from the bigger Irish Republican Army (IRA), fighting to end British rule in the province. It had warned a month ago that it considered bars used by soldiers to be legitimate targets.

Monday night's blast ripped through the Droppin Well bar and disco about 20 minutes before it was to close on its busiest night of the week. The explosion brought a heavy concrete roof crashing down on dancers and drinkers.

Police said that at the time about 150 people were inside, many of them soldiers from a nearby barracks attending the bar's weekly disco evening with wives or girlfriends.

Two local girls who escaped with cuts and bruises said they heard an ear-splitting bang and a crash as the roof caved in.

"We were bleeding and screaming," one said. "I saw a fire starting. I turned round to make sure my friend was okay and then we crawled out through the toilet block."

Rescuers fought a night-long battle to free those trapped beneath the roofing slabs where the dancefloor had been. The job was not completed until after a heavy-duty crane had arrived from Belfast, 130 kilometres away, to lift the biggest slabs.

A local resident, Johnny White, rushed to the scene after the explosion to find survivors already tearing at the rubble with their bare hands.

"People were throwing bricks off one person on to another and walking round on top of each other. The first boy we lifted... his foot was off," he said.

Army and civilian ambulances ferried some of the dead and wounded to hospitals in Londonderry, while a helicopter took others to a Belfast army hospital.

As rescue work ended in early afternoon, Britain's Minister for Northern Ireland, James Prior, visited the scene. He said the attack was "a massacre without



Soldiers search the wreckage of the pub in Ballykelly Monday after the bomb explosion (A.P. wirephoto)

mercy."

Derry's Roman Catholic Bishop Edward Daly, also at the scene, appealed to Catholics not to shelter the bombers, adding: "I hope they are caught, and caught quickly... there is no justification for mass murder, or any murder."

The attack was certain to raise questions about security surrounding Britain's 11,000-strong garrison in the province.

Troops normally mix very little with the local population and the Droppin Well, in traditionally quiet Ballykelly, was the only bar

not out of bounds to the troops stationed in the barracks.

The worst incident of the recent violence occurred in August 1979 at Warren Point, when IRA members first bombed and then machine-gunned an army patrol, killing 18.

## Poland releases 32 more detainees before end of martial law

WARSAW (R) — Warsaw authorities have ordered the release from internment of 32 people from the capital and its surrounding area as part of a nationwide process to free detainees in advance of the suspension of martial law.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban, confirming the 32 were being released, said he did not know whether any of the most senior officials of the now-banned Solidarity trade union were among those to go free.

He also gave no figures for the number still being held either from Warsaw or other cities and indicated that legal provision might be made so that some could be kept after initial moves to end martial law.

Mr. Urban said it was too early to give any details about the process of easing martial law, but off-

icials have said it would begin with a debate in the Sejm (parliament) next Monday expected to focus on the necessary legal measures.

The Sejm was due to meet again on Dec. 23 when the officials expected resolutions to be passed suspending martial law and introducing temporary powers for the government during a transition period for a complete return to civilian rule.

Asked whether the ending of martial law would necessarily mean an end of internment, Mr. Urban said internment was a martial law function and as such would end.

But he said: "Certain temporary measures are being prepared which will apply after the lifting of martial law—they have not yet been completed and will be submitted to the Sejm."

The official PAP news agency said the police commander had decided to release 32 Warsaw citizens. "Workers from Warsaw factories make the biggest number in the group," it said.

This was in response to an appeal by the Warsaw City Council published by PAP Monday for all internees from Warsaw to be freed. In the case of some other cities, the police have reacted to such appeals by releasing all internees.

Relatives of top Solidarity figures from Warsaw, among a group of less than a dozen so-called hard-core activists held at Białołęka prison on the edge of the capital, said they had not heard of any imminent releases.

Mr. Urban said last month there were about 1,000 internees. Subsequently the government announced the release of more

than 300. Scattered announcements from around the country indicated the total detained has dropped considerably, but no firm figures were available.

There have been no official reports so far on amnesty for people sentenced under martial law. This has been sought by the church and the underground Solidarity movement.

PAP said Tuesday that police in the southeastern city of Stalowa Wola have arrested a 27-year old Solidarity activist and confiscated leaflets calling for strikes.

PAP also reported that the supreme court Tuesday considered a prosecution appeal and raised a prison term from four to six years against a Roman Catholic priest, Father Stefan Zych. He had been convicted of conspiring with young people who shot a policeman dead in Warsaw earlier this year.

Solidarity's adviser, Professor Beleslaw Gleichgewicht of the university in Wrocław, Tuesday emerged after being in hiding since the imposition of martial law last Dec. 13, and reported to police. They freed him after questioning, PAP said.

The only prominent figure so far freed has been Lech Walesa, the union leader whose release last month was an early move in the government strategy to prepare the country for suspending martial law.

Since his release Mr. Walesa has maintained a low profile, saying he needed until later this month to assess the situation after his months of isolation.

U.S. embassy staff under attack, page 8

## 2 Indian mission staff injured by gunmen in Uganda

NAIROBI (R) — Two Indian High Commission staff were seriously wounded Tuesday in a gun attack outside their office in Kampala, Uganda, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said the two men, believed to be a telex operator and a security guard, were taken to separate hospitals.

The Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM), which is fighting to overthrow the government of Pre-

sident Milton Obote, claimed responsibility for the assault in telephone calls to news agencies in Nairobi.

A man who identified himself as a UFM spokesman said the attack was in retaliation for India's support for the Obote government, which came to power in general elections in 1980.

Indian High Commission officials were not available for comment.

## Patient with artificial heart in critical condition

SALT LAKE CITY (R) — Dr. Barney Clark suffered a series of seizures Tuesday, five days after receiving the world's first implanted artificial heart, and his condition is considered critical, a medical spokesman said.

The sudden deterioration in the condition of Dr. Clark, a 61-year-old retired Seattle dentist, came four days after he underwent a follow-up operation on Saturday to stop air bubbling from his lungs.

He had received his polyurethane and aluminium heart in an operation lasting more than seven hours which ended last Thursday morning at the University of Utah Medical Centre.

On Monday, he sat up for the first time since the operation and dangled his legs over the side of his bed.

A spokesman for the centre, John Dwan, told reporters Dr. Clark had suffered generalised and local seizures early Tuesday which had been controlled with medication.

"The cause of the seizures is being investigated as well as their implications concerning his recovery," Mr. Dwan said.

"Dr. Clark's condition is now considered critical," he said. Dr. Clark had earlier been taken off the critical list and his condition upgraded to serious but stable.

## Portuguese, U.S. start talks on Lajes air base

LISBON (R) — Portugal and the United States have begun formal negotiations on renewing the agreement covering the U.S. air base at Lajes in the mid-Atlantic Azores Islands, a U.S. embassy spokesman said Tuesday.

A U.S. delegation led by the American ambassador to Lisbon, Allen Holmes, and a team headed by a senior Portuguese Foreign Ministry official started talks Monday in an effort to renew the agreement before it expires in February 1983, he said.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the negotiations were aimed at extending the 1951 defence agreement between the two countries and would also cover other security problems.

In 1973, the strategically placed base played a crucial role in the Arab-Israeli war when Portugal was the only one of America's allies to allow its territory to be used for the airlift of U.S. arms to Israel.

The Lajes base is a key link for the U.S. Air Force Military Airlift Command (MAC) in the deployment of troops and equipment from the eastern seaboard of the United States to any trouble spot in Western Europe, the Middle East or Africa.

Lajes, which officially remains a Portuguese Air Force base, is also used by the United States to operate Atlantic patrols by Orion aircraft to track Soviet submarines.



# HOME NEWS

## Conference studies female employment

By Affah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor, a seminar on "Training and Job Opportunities for Women in Jordan", and organised by the Ministry of Labour in cooperation with the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) opened Tuesday at the Chamber of Industry here.

Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani delivered an opening speech thanking Queen Noor for patronising the seminar and attending the first session.

Dr. Anani said that the seminar has two distinctive characteristics. On the one hand, it is based on scientific research; and on the other the close relationship of the

two basic subjects, vocational training and working women.

A field study on the subject of female employment was undertaken when the United States Agency for International Aid (USAID) started to finance a vocational training centre for girls in Jordan, Dr. Anani said, adding that a thorough research was required

"before getting indulged in such a project."

He said that the results of the study were encouraging though in the long run and keeping in view the long-term targets the construction of the centre was undertaken.

Dr. Anani hoped that student enrolment at the girls vocational training centre would start in 1983.

All necessary scientific projects to fulfil Jordanian society's needs and requirements should be given more consideration and priority, Dr. Anani said.

A summary of the study on female employment in Jordan was presented by project manager of the study, Dr. Abdullah Al Malki, who is also the director general of

the banking association in Jordan.

Dr. Malki said that the survey was conducted on female students from Amman and Zarqa schools and as well as on employers of 150 establishments.

The students survey covered 9.1 per cent of the third preparatory class of various schools, governmental as well as private schools run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA).

Interviews conducted showed that around 86.3 per cent would wish to acquire academic qualifications while 10.8 per cent aspires for vocational training, Dr. Malki said.

The study indicated that the less the family income the more aspiration for vocational education and the higher the income the more aspiration for academic study, he added.

The most aspired trade among students is teaching, Dr. Malki said, adding that the study showed that secretarial work, nursing, beauty care and sewing are other common trades which are respectively preferred by students.

Childcare, paramedical work, working on telex and teleprinter, architectural drafting and laboratory techniques are the alternatives to common trades preferred by students, he added.

Dr. Malki pointed out that preference of trades related to hotels, restaurant, factory and electrical work was almost non-existent.

Places of work in the order of preference were schools, government offices, hospitals, commercial and services establishment, home and nurseries, the study showed.

The percentage of female Muslims who intend to work outside is less than that of the Christians, Dr. Malki added.

Most of the students would choose to work because of boredom, to increase the family's as well as personal income and to assert female potentials and capabilities for work, he said.

The survey showed that parents and family play an effective role in students' attitudes towards work. Some parents unconditionally permit their daughters to work, some approve it under certain conditions and some totally disapprove, the study indicated.

Marriage, however, constitutes an obstruction for girls to resume work, Dr. Malki said that this phenomena is manifested, for the survey indicated that a small percentage of girls would choose to work outside home after marriage.

Dr. Malki cited suggestions presented in the study to encourage students to join vocational education programmes.

### Employers attitude

The sample survey on employers which covered 150 establishments indicated that 40.6 per cent of Jordanian female employees are craftsmen and most of non-Jordanian female employees are technicians.

The study also showed that most of female employees work as secretaries and clerks.

He said that wage scale for females, training and promotion opportunities for them are parallel to men.

Female employers criticised female workers pointing out that they require expensive facilities, inconsistency in keeping regular jobs and continuous absenteeism.

## Chinese youth delegation on 7-day visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — The deputy chairman of All-China Youth Federation, accompanied by a youth delegation is currently visiting Jordan, Akram Masarweh, assistant director-general of the Youth Welfare Corporation, said Tuesday.

Mr. Masarweh told the Jordan Times that during the delegation's visit Dec. 5-12, its members and their counterparts in the Youth Welfare Corporation will discuss ways to develop mutual relationships.

He said that the guests will visit Jordanian youth centres, universities, the Sports City, Petra and Jerash.

### Inner Wheel Club plans charity event

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Inner Wheel Club, wives of Rotarians, will hold a special programme on Dec. 14 "Christmas in the Holy Land". The programme will include a tea party, a lottery draw and two lectures. The programme is scheduled to take place at the International Hotel, Abba Tawfik Kassar, president of the club told the Jordan Times Tuesday.

Mrs. Kassar said that the proceeds of the programme will be used to help the old people's home.

## German Chamber Academy Orchestra to perform Wednesday and Thursday at Royal Cultural Centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — The German Concert Week continues with a concert Wednesday by the German Chamber Academy Orchestra. Conducted by Johannes Goritzki they will play works by Haydn, Mozart and Wolf. As there has been a continuous demand for tickets the orchestra has agreed to give a further performance on Thursday with works by Johann Sebastian Bach, Philip Emanuel Bach and Sandor Veress.

Johannes Goritzki and the German Chamber Academy Orchestra have toured all over the Federal Republic of Germany and have given performances in Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, Romania and Turkey.

The size of the orchestra varies

in the course of the concert according to the particular works to be performed. In this way every member of the group is given a chance of occasionally playing solo. This gives the concert programme its own special charm.

The term "chamber music" originally comprised music which was played at the courts of the nobility in Germany, i.e. instrumental music meant to be played in smaller numbers and intimate surroundings.

The two concerts will take place Wednesday and Thursday at 8 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre. Holders of tickets should be present there at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are available at the Goethe Institute and the Haya Arts Centre.



Her Majesty Queen Noor, flanked by Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani (to the Queen's right) and Dr. Abdullah Al Malki, an employment expert, Tuesday attends a seminar on female employment in Jordan (Petra photo)

## Queen Noor to open architecture exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor will open Dec. 16 an "Architecture Week" exhibition organised by the Jordanian Engineers' Association (JEA) at the Professional Association Complex.

The exhibition will include Jordanian architectural models explaining the extent of the progress of architecture and its applications in the various engineering fields.

The week will also include lectures and seminars in which architecture specialists from the public and private sectors and educational institutes will participate. It will also include documentary films on architecture in Jordan and Arab countries and abroad. The films will show the extent of the benefit of engineers from the resources of modern technology in structural design.

The planned event is the second of its kind organised by the JEA.

## Arab Tourism Union urges joint strategy

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Tourism Union (ATU) Monday concluded its emergency general session in Amman.

The two-day session considered forming a joint Arab strategy in tourism, stressing that the tourism industry should perform its right role in the Arab World and emphasised that the industry depends on stability and peace in the absence of which the Arabs would lose considerable national income.

The meeting charged a recently-formed subcommittee to contact Arab countries which have not signed the agreement on a proposed Arab tourism organisation, and to urge them to speed up the procedures of signing the same.

The meeting also called on Arab countries to study a draft on the future strategy of Arab tourism action and submit their remarks and amendments if any to it within two months to a special ministerial committee of the ATU.

ATU Secretary-General Abdul Rahman Abu Rabah said the latest

## Higher Agricultural Council studies marketing proposals

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting of the Higher Agricultural Council, presided over by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Tuesday discussed proposals for setting up a joint company of the public and private sector to process and market agricultural products in the country.

Tuesday's meeting was a continuation of discussions on the proposal which would help implement the government's policy to help the agricultural sector in the country and avoid problems in the marketing of its products.

The council formed a follow-up committee to discuss the issue with the private sector in preparation for completing the procedures of establishing such a joint company.

## Zarqa meeting discusses traffic reorganisation

ZARQA (Petra) — A meeting was held here Tuesday under the chairmanship of Zarqa District Acting Governor Musleh Al Tarawneh to discuss questions related to traffic problems in the district.

Participants in the meeting, which also included the chairman of the committee of the Zarqa municipality and representatives of police and other competent departments, also discussed the question of opening new domestic and external buslines as well as questions related to drivers' training schools and taxi offices.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Princess Alia attends Paris horse-race

PARIS (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Alia Monday patronised in Paris an Arab horse-race which took place within the International Horse-Racing Festival. Contestants from the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark and Poland, with horses of Arab breed, participated in the race. At the end of the race, Princess Alia handed over awards to the winners. The one-week International Horse-Racing Festival began in Paris last Saturday.

### Soviet humanitarian officials in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian Red Crescent Society President Ahmad Abu Qourah Tuesday discussed with a visiting delegation from the federation of the Soviet Red Crescent and Red Cross societies ways of strengthening cooperation between the two organisations. The delegation also visited the Red Crescent hospital and centres for training on typing and sewing run by the Jordanian Red Cross Society and was briefed on the clinical and medical services rendered by the hospital and the vocational and training programmes run by the two centres. The Soviet delegation arrived in Amman Tuesday for a week-long official visit.

### NCC committee studies conscription law

AMMAN (Petra) — The Legal Committee of the National Consultative Council (NCC) discussed at a session held Tuesday presided over by its chairman, Taher Hikmat, a draft law amending the law on military conscription and military service. It also discussed a draft law amending the Housing Corporation law and decided to present it to the next NCC session.

### Zarqa Free Zone tender granted

ZARQA (Petra) — A tender was granted Tuesday to implement the second phase of the Zarqa Free Zone, Free Zone Director Falaq Al Qudah said. Mr. Qudah said that a seminar for 6,000 Zarqa businessmen will be held to acquaint them with the work of the free zone, particularly on matters related to import. Pamphlets have been distributed to the businessmen describing the zone, area, sections, responsibilities, laws and progress of work in it. Mr. Qudah said. The cost of the first phase of the free zone totalled JD 2 million, he added.

### Zarqa forms cattleraisers' society

ZARQA (Petra) — The first society of cattleraisers in Zarqa District was established Tuesday with 150 members owning 350,000 heads of cattle. The society will open two branches in Zaliyeb and Al Dballi. Each branch will have fodder warehouses to help farmers.

## Chemistry reference books to have unified specifications

AMMAN (Petra) — Authors of chemistry reference books for secondary schools throughout Arab countries have agreed to draw up unified specifications for chemistry books as far as the method, writing and theme are concerned.

At the end of a meeting here Monday, the authors also decided to add a unit for elemental chemistry for the reference programme which was approved in its final formula at the second seminar held in Amman last February.

The authors also decided to supply the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO) with lists of chemistry phrases by next May and to send manuscripts of the books to the ALESCO by next September.

They also approved a terminology system used by the International Federation of Pure and Applied Chemistry in reference books and to use Arabic phrases alongside the phrases accredited by the international federation.

The authors also recommended the publication of a book to include scientific experience compatible with the reference programme and to prepare a guide for laboratory safety and how to deal with materials.

Chemistry book authors from seven Arab countries participated in the three-day meetings which was held under ALESCO supervision and Jordan's Ministry of Education.

## Balqa studies public safety

BALQA (Petra) — Balqa District Governor Mohammad Al Khatib Tuesday presided over a meeting to discuss matters related to public safety in Al Baqa' water basin.

The meeting decided to request the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) to prepare a study to set up a water distribution network for all parts of Al Baqa' refugee camp, to request the Environment Department to draw up basic solutions of problems of public hygiene and safety and to prepare a study on installing garbage collectors in the area.

It was also decided to request the Environment Department and the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) to prepare a study on plants in the area and their effect on the environment.

The meeting was attended by the directors of health, agriculture, the WSC, and municipality engineering departments in the governorate, the head of the subcommittee on public safety in Al Baqa' area, and representatives of the Occupied Territories Affairs Ministry, the NRA, and the Environment Department at the Ministry of Municipal, Rural Affairs and the Environment.

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## FEATURES

## Rondthaler's soundspel: New system for children, adults and foreign students to learn English quickly

By Michael Wise  
Reuter

An American says he has at last produced a "spelling" that children, adults and foreign students can learn quickly, without laborious memorizing, he says it is needed to reduce illiteracy.

English spelling has never been easy, vexing students as well as scholars and its unpredictability has prompted a long line of crusaders, including Benjamin Franklin, George Bernard Shaw and Andrew Carnegie, to promote reforms.

Now a 77-year-old New York printing pioneer hopes his attempt at bringing about a more systematic approach to spelling will be more successful.

Edward Rondthaler, who helped invent phototypesetting, has devised a phonetic method of spelling he calls soundspel.

Just a glance at a pamphlet composed in the way Rondthaler sees our written future is enough to make many literates clutch their Webster's dictionaries tightly.

"If simpler spelling can do something to help the dropout problem it's bound to reduce juvenile delinquency, crime-in-the-streets, hard core unemployment, and poverty," he writes.

Mr. Rondthaler says spelling reform is needed primarily to deal with illiteracy in the United States.

"I think we have to do something... teachers are making no headway. We're losing ground," he said in an interview.

With the idea that "language should be a reflection of speech," Mr. Rondthaler first devised soundspel in the 1970s using only the 26 letters of the English alphabet.

Earlier reformers have tried to alter or add new letters to accommodate all of the different sounds of spoken English, but he said the letters' bizarre appearance only increased resistance to a change that has few serious champions.

"Spelling reformers are in a great state of disarray," he said, conceding "there are a lot of screwballs in it." Mr. Rondthaler, however, insists he is not tilting at windmills.

Recognising opposition from those who would have to start spelling from scratch, he says his plan could be implemented with the flick of a switch. "It can be done

without adult re-schooling because computer magic will do the tuff part for us."

Mr. Rondthaler and Edward Lias, a member of the faculty at Ocean County College in Toms River, New Jersey, with the help of professors at Brown University on Rhode Island, compiled a soundspel dictionary of the 45,000 most frequently used words in American English.

Using this dictionary as the database, Mr. Rondthaler and Mr. Lias then programmed a computer to transliterate from standard spelling to soundspel.

Mr. Rondthaler said he foresees implementing the reform gradually over a period of years, conducting public opinion polls on acceptance of various changes.

The first change, he said, would be the use of the letter "e" for all words with the short sound, such as men, friend, seed, agent, and breakfast.

Next, perhaps, would come the consonant change of "k" for "ch" in words like chemistry and school or "ee" for the long vowel in clean and seat.

Earlier reforms, such as Benjamin Franklin's "scheme for a

new alphabet and a reformed mode of spelling," have not been warmly received. George Bernard Shaw also developed an ill-fated new spelling system, even publishing in it.

The Chicago Tribune implemented several spelling reforms between 1934 and 1949. They included substituting the letter for ph in words like sophisticated and philosopher. But the newspaper relented somewhat in 1955 and returned entirely to traditional spelling in 1975 due to lack of popular support.

Other moves have been made in Britain -- most notably the development by Sir Isaac Pitman of a new alphabet combining many of the currently used letters into a foreign looking collection of symbols.

Now semi-retired, Mr. Rondthaler writes on behalf of the reform and writes regularly to those who share his hopes.

The next big step is finding a "recognised" publishing firm that will make his dictionary available to the general public. "A dictionary would unearth some young zealots. They could see the end of it," he said.

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## SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

# Technology transfer: A misused concept?

By Dr. Awn Rifai

The transfer of technology to developing countries, and to Jordan in particular, has been the subject of widespread controversy over the past several years. The idea has obsessed many decision-makers to the extent that they were misled into conceiving the overnight purchase of technology as they do with their daily commodities.

Their eagerness to attain this mirage has tempted many profit-conscious concerns in the more developed countries to enter the scene with the ostensible intention of assisting them in their endeavour, namely, transferring technology to their countries.

The limited technological know-how in recipient societies has had an even more serious result. It can be ex-

plained by the ignorance of the proper means to acquire this know-how, leading to yet more exploitation and monopoly by the more developed countries.

Unfortunately, many people still do not have a clear understanding of what technology transfer entails, and even of what technology is. The reason is not always ignorance. Sometimes it's can aim be attributed to the fact that technology is a broad term which is influenced by its predominant form at any given circumstance.

Some people prefer to use other terms such as adaptation of technology or appropriate technology. Whichever terms is used our approach to technology transfer lacks clarity in concept and in im-

plementation. After all, the definition of technology transfer and its implications is not universally agreed upon. Questions regarding the type of technology needed by a certain society and the direction of flow of technology are still under dispute.

But how do the more developed countries view technology transfer, and what approach are they adopting in implementing it? In the USA, for instance, the problem of illegal export of technical information has attracted public concern after the discovery of networks for industrial espionage working for other countries. The technical data controls drawn up by the U.S. government do not satisfy neither the industries that seek gov-

ernment protection, nor the academia where much of the research in emerging fields is done.

The American government and industry officials are expressing their concern that the technical data regulations stifle U.S. export business without protecting their technology.

They also agree that a fresh approach is needed. The wide communications gap between government and industry has contributed to the inefficiency of the regulations in this respect. Although the main concern has been directed towards the classified technology where the U.S. has an edge over other countries, the same worry exists at the whole spectrum of industrial establishments. Countries other than the

USA are thinking very much on similar lines. Every country has its own version of technology transfer, and thus down regulations to control what goes into and out of their industrial spheres. For some countries, technology transfer may imply selective technology rationing, or even inappropriate adaptation of technology.

Returning to the situation in Jordan, it takes a little more than a few seminars and conferences to judge on the issue of technology transfer. Of course, advice and consultation from abroad are always welcome, but should not be a substitute for our own local attempts to decide upon the entangled implications of technology transfer.

## Detour or diversion?

NEGOTIATIONS over the withdrawal of neo-Lebanese forces from Lebanon are bogged down, but mainly due to impossible Israeli demands.

With their declared aim of driving Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces 40 kilometres away from the border now more than accomplished, the Israelis have been demanding unacceptable political concessions from the Lebanese. The Israelis want to exchange their agreement to withdraw their 30,000 troops for a Lebanese agreement to normalise political relations with Israel. They also want the Lebanese to agree to open borders, tourism, business and regular political contacts. In addition, the Begin government insists that the withdrawal talks take place alternately in Beirut and occupied and annexed Jerusalem, "thereby giving them political standing," according to one U.S. State Department official who was quoted recently as saying that a new crisis might develop in Israeli-American relations if there were no change in the situation soon.

The U.S. decision, announced in Washington on Saturday night, to recall Philip

Habib, President Reagan's personal representative to the Middle East, and his assistant Morris Draper could testify to the significance the Reagan administration attaches to the talks. It may be understood in Washington that the Arabs too attach great importance to the success or failure of American efforts to convince the Israelis to leave Lebanon without alienating them further from wanting to talk about the real issue of peace in the Middle East, not just Lebanon.

If the point is not understood, then it should be, because more Arabs are moving closer to believe that the U.S. is not in fact serious enough in its pursuit as an honest broker of a just and honourable Middle East settlement. And, of course, the U.S. pledges, not actions, on Lebanon would be the proof, just like the Israelis always planned it, and succeeded in diverting attention from the real issues, as usual.

The U.S. cannot be blind to or oblivious of what is happening around it. Its administration, however, needs to couple ability with will before it can hope to advocate well American interests—and principles.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Arab future in only Arab hands

The defeat of President Reagan's administration at the hands of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee poses a question that exceeds more than a wonder whether the U.S. administration is able to respond positively to the Arab peace plan, and whether it is capable of implementing the very Reagan peace initiative for the Middle East if the Arabs agree to all its provisions.

The answer to the first issue seems definitely to be negative, and the American administration's whereabouts regarding the second issue is imperatively overshadowed by a shade of doubt, quite close to certainty.

Scaling the present American position, it is only natural to assess the following:

1. The way to peace in the region is still long and overcast with obstacles.
2. The Arabs should in no way single out peace plans, whatever their source is, as their only alternative, but should see to it that other alternatives are worked out, not only for resorting to when necessary, but also for reinforcing their peace proposals, and making them worthy of listening to by others.

### Al Dustour: Common background of Arab, Chinese civilisations

The meetings and speeches made by His Majesty King Hussein and senior Chinese officials manifest the great mutual background of Arab and Chinese civilisations, which is an excellent ground for the deepest ties of mutual understanding and cooperation between the two nations.

This common background must have played a good part in the success the talks between the Arab League seven-member committee, headed by the King, and the Chinese leadership. The most prominent feature of this success is China's confirmation of its complete support of the Arab drive for restoring their seized territories and usurped rights, and for enabling the Arab people of Palestine to regain their right to their homeland, and exercise of their legitimate rights on their national soil, in compliance with international laws and norms.

The Arabs, as the King stressed during his talks

in Peking, are presenting to the world a peace plan based on international legitimacy, and United Nations decisions and resolutions.

On the other hand, the Arabs reject all sorts of submission or hegemony, and mean to maintain their non-alignment in world issues.

The Peking talks have enabled the Arabs to convey to the Chinese people and leadership their outlook to peace in the region, and exposed to them the aggressive Israeli practices in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as well as on the Lebanese soil.

China as a great nation is called upon to play its role in support of a just and durable peace in the Middle East, in full compliance with international legitimacy, a question that has great impact on peace, not only in the region, but also on an international level.

## New constitution brings no press relaxation

# Tough measures prevail in Turkey

By Hugh Carnegie  
Reuter

ANKARA — Hopes in legal and journalistic circles that Turkey's military rulers would relax their tough security regime after the approval of a new constitution have been dashed by a spate of new trials and restrictions on the press.

Only this week, martial law authorities in Istanbul, closed indefinitely the country's top-selling daily newspaper, banned all reporting of political party activity, warned at least two newspapers not to misreport economic news and opened the latest of a series of legal investigations of individual journalists. In addition, the Istanbul authorities decided this week to prosecute 18 members of the Turkish writers association for alleged Communist activities, asking jail terms of up to 15 years. Sixteen members of a trade union for ceramics workers, Seremak-is, face up to 20 years in jail on charges filed against them last Wednesday alleging they sought to establish a Socialist proletarian state.

Reports have also come in from elsewhere around the country of similar trials opening against people accused of political crimes committed before the September 1980 military coup. These moves seem to indicate that, although they have promised general elections within 18 months, the generals are not yet prepared to relax tough measures in which more than 30,000 people have been rounded up since their takeover. Hopes had been expressed in legal, press and other circles that the overwhelming vote in the national referendum last month in favour of the new constitution, which automatically installed military head of state General Kenan Evren as president for seven years, would lead the military government to relax its grip somewhat.

### No relaxation

But so far there has been no sign of any relaxation. "The facts are just to the contrary," one senior newspaperman told Reuters.

Newspapers were among the first to be sharply reminded by the military that things had not changed. Anticipating the next stage

in the generals' programme for a restoration of elected government, the press in recent weeks was full of speculation over who might form new political parties when a ban on political activity was raised, probably in the early

months of next year.

General Evren said in a speech a week ago that until new laws on politics were published, moves to form new parties to succeed pre-coup parties (all banned after the coup) or any speculation about

such moves, were illegal. This was followed by a ban issued last Thursday to all newspapers and news agencies barring them from reporting or commenting on such stories.

The day before, the daily Gun-

aydin was shut down apparently for publishing two articles. One said a Turkish minister had told the French embassy Turkey was halting imports from France because of political and economic grievances. Another sharply criticised the government's minimum wage as being brutally low. The story about French imports was denied by Turkish and French officials. At least two other papers were warned not to misreport economic news.

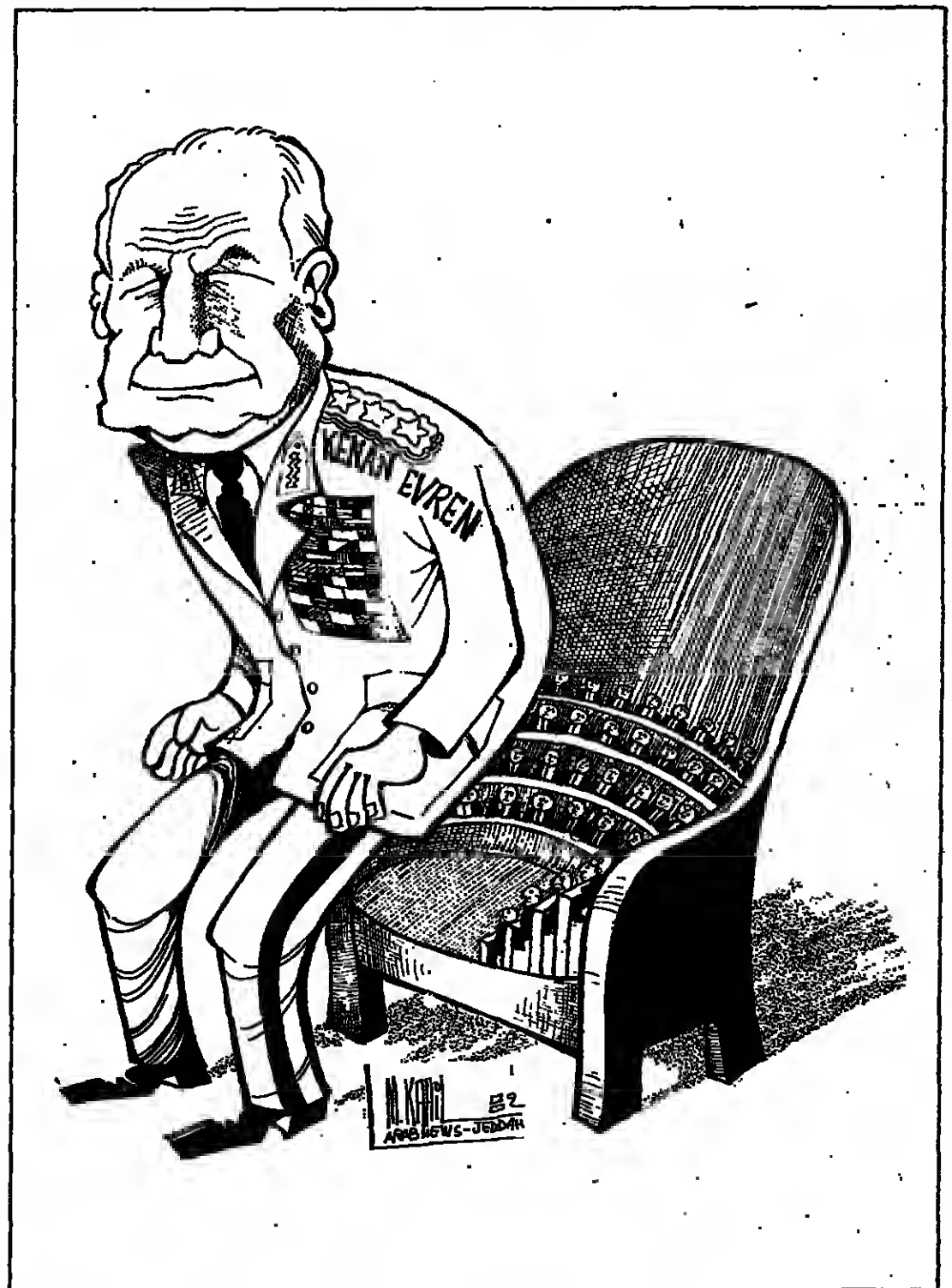
Investigations or prosecutions of at least six journalists have been opened since the referendum. Although not officially censored, several papers have been temporarily closed and a number of journalists prosecuted since the coup for publishing stories offensive to the military.

"We hoped for a relaxation when they appointed the national consultative assembly last year. It didn't happen. We hoped for a relaxation after the referendum. It didn't happen. Now I don't think they will ease the pressure until the elections," the newspaperman said.

### No let-up

Legal sources in Istanbul agreed there was no sign of a let-up in the trials of thousands of political extremists, trade unionists and intellectuals, detained after the coup in moves to halt political violence that was claiming up to 25 lives daily. In most trials, such as those of more than 50 leaders of the leftist trade union confederation DISK and some 30 members of the Turkish peace association, proceedings have been dragging on for months while most of the defendants are kept in jail.

Despite his appeals for a spirit of national forgiveness and unity, General Evren hinted strongly before the referendum that there would be no amnesty for political prisoners. In speeches before last month's vote, he criticised such amnesties as foolish and said what he called Turkey's war against political turmoil was not yet over. "We won the first round of this war," he said on November 1. "But the war is not over yet. We must take precautionary measures and must always be at the ready."



## Just saving paper?

Spirits rose and then plummeted in the West Bank's academic community on Nov. 22, after reports that the Israeli authorities had dropped their demand that foreign staff sign an anti-PLO statement as a prerequisite for receiving a work permit. That morning the Israeli press headlined an announcement from the coordinator of activities in the civil administration that the pledge was being withdrawn. Press reports said that it would be replaced with a revised work permit.

When the Israeli announcement reached Bir Zeit, where 31 teachers had been banned, there was obvious relief. It soon soured, however, when the local office of the civil administration told the university it had no details of the reported changes. Gloom deepened when reporters began to relay statements from the civil administration's office that the so-called revisions meant "no change".

By mid-afternoon there was positive dismay as the first unofficial translation of the new work permit application form was given to the press. The final paragraph reads:

During the time of the permit the receiver of the permit will avoid any action which can damage or hurt security and public order and abide with all judicial and security laws that prohibit any activity and service which help or support the

PLO or any other hostile organisation.

In the original commitment the contentious paragraph read:

I hereby declare that I am committed not to do any kind of work and not to give any services directly or indirectly which will help or support the so-called PLO organisation (sic) or any other hostile organisation.

One Bir Zeit teacher called the new oath "bad" and another said: "We cannot sign that." Speaking on Israeli TV that evening, Dr. Leighton Pratt, a prominent member of the ad hoc committee of academics formed to oppose the original commitment, thought that the Israelis "merely wanted to save paper by putting the declaration and the work permit together rather than separately".

### Counter productive

A statement from Bir Zeit noted that in the past the authorities had told foreign staff that the declaration had been changed when in fact it hadn't, and called the method of announcing positions through the media "extremely counterproductive". The university also noted the case of Harbi Hassan, a U.S. passport-holding economist, who was due to be expelled the next day. Hassan, who received the news of the "changes" as he finished packing, said that he had been told by the

West Bank's civil administrator, Colonel Yigal Karmon, that he could stay until Nov. 24.

Teachers and those close to the conflict are unwilling to commit themselves as to their next steps on the basis of Israeli press reports and the conflicting rumours about the official text. There are already doubts, however, whether the revised text will overcome teachers' objections to signing a political statement. No final decision will be made on the new text until after the meeting scheduled for Nov. 25 between Karmon and the heads of the three universities.

Most people are deeply cynical about Israeli intentions, all the more so because the authorities have broken previous commitments to "reduce tension" on campuses by removing all roadblocks. On Nov. 21 Bir Zeit was declared a closed military area and once more blockaded. The only purpose, academics say, was to prevent Israeli members of the Committee for Solidarity with Bir Zeit, a coalition of liberals and leftists established last year, from getting to the campus.

Reporters at the road-blocks saw settlers, students and even banned lecturers waved through checkpoints around the "closed area" while buses carrying the Solidarity activists were held up.

— Middle East International, London

## Spain's new Socialist foreign policy

# Little new ground, but a different tone

By Brian Mooney  
Reuter

MADRID — Spain's new Socialist government set itself ambitious goals in foreign policy and announced two bold measures as it took power — a freeze on integration into NATO and partial reopening of the frontier with Gibraltar. The socialists set their sights on joining the European Community, recovering Gibraltar, signing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and reviewing military commitments to the United States and NATO.

The goals were spelt out by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez during a two-day investiture in Congress, the lower house of the Spanish Cortes (parliament), and stressed the determination of Spain's first leftist government in more than four decades to conduct an active foreign policy. Apart from a promise to reassess Spain's six-month-old membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the prime minister

broke little new ground in Spanish foreign policy but diplomats said the tone and outlook were markedly different.

The Socialists, who see their election victory as a firm guarantee that Spanish democracy is here to stay, signalled that they intended to be more insistent than their predecessors in pursuing Spain's foreign policy goals and that they would do so with greater conviction.

Spain, Mr. Gonzalez said, had a right to join the European Community, and the time had come to break down the obstacles to membership. He pointedly referred to France whose concern over competition from Spanish Mediterranean produce is cited as one of the chief factors preventing Spain's entry. If Spanish membership posed difficulties for France it posed even more problems for Spain, Mr. Gonzalez stated.

The Socialist leader said it would not be presumptuous for Spain to enter the Common Market by the end of his four-year mandate. He was more forceful

still in pressing Madrid's claim to Gibraltar, the tiny rock-dominated peninsula off southern Spain that Britain has occupied since 1704.

But he combined rhetoric with persuasion and announced that he would recommend to his cabinet that the border with the colony, closed by the late dictator General Franco in 1969, should be reopened to pedestrians for humanitarian reasons.

The Socialists have long argued that closure of the border served no purpose and the party has come under pressure from the Socialist mayors on the Spanish



## Concluding Suleiman Mousa's review of the impact of oil

## Subsidies and remittances aid oil-less Jordan

Jordan, as is well known, is a small and comparatively poor country. Its inhabitants total less than four million, and were distributed in 1979, according to the statistics, as follows:

2,152,000	East Bank
800,000	West Bank under Israeli occupation
750,000	Working abroad with families
3,702,000	Total

One-fifth of all Jordanians are living abroad, because of their need for work. This is an indication of the economic situation in Jordan as well as an indication of the pressure exercised by the Israeli authorities on the inhabitants of the West Bank, aimed at forcing them to leave their homeland.

The government budget for the last three decades gives a clear picture of Jordan's financial position and the funds obtained from oil countries:

Year	Budget in JDs	Subsidies from oil countries
1961	33,000,000	Nil
1971	83,100,000	33,700,000
1981	654,100,000	265,100,000

The budget for this year, 1982 gives a clear indication of the role oil plays in the economy of Jordan. The sources of revenue were calculated to be as follows (in million JDs)

338	Internal revenues
260	Subsidies
131	Loans and technical subsidies
729	Total

This means that revenue from subsidies and loans from Arab oil countries exceeds that from internal revenues.

A look at the items of expenditure from the budget clearly shows the reason for the comparatively high volume of the subsidies coming from oil countries. JD 155 million out of the 1982 budget was allocated to defence, in recognition of the fact that Jordan is a confrontation state with Israel. This sum constitutes 21 per cent of the total budget and is a very high percentage indeed. The effect of this is not just confined to allocating a comparatively large sum of money. In addition, Jordan is obliged to maintain a relatively large army which comprises one-fifth of the potential manpower in the country. This is the highest peacetime percentage in the world.

Jordan, in spite of its defence commitments, allocates part of its resources to development projects. The five-year development plan of 1976-1980 was based on the investment of JD 1,222 million, of which the sum of JD 460 million was supplied by Arab oil countries. More ambitious is the present development plan of 1981-1985 which is based on investing JD 1,760 million, which includes foreign subsidies and loans amounting to JD 1,162 million.

Most of this sum, if not all of it, will come from oil countries.

## Remittances from abroad

The Arab oil countries, while enjoying an abundance of natural resources, suffer from shortage of population and from lack of technical and skilled workers. In contrast, the other Arab countries which lack natural resources are comparatively overpopulated. Thus, when the oil countries started their development projects, their neighbouring "poor" countries were in a position to supply skilled workers and other capable personnel to meet their needs.

At the beginning—in the fifties the oil countries used the services of only a small number of skilled and professional workers, most of whom were Palestinians ejected from their homeland by the Israelis and who were in great need of work. However year by year there was a steady flow of wor-

for 1976-1980, and the situation became more acute by the initiation of many projects which were made possible by the larger subsidies and loans coming to Jordan.

No wonder then that average wages in the private sector witnessed an average increase of 18.6 per cent a year during 1972-1976. No wonder also that the wages of construction workers increased in one decade, the seventies, by about 200 per cent. In spite of this, the outflow of manpower continued, because wages in oil countries increased in their turn. The average difference in wages between the oil countries and Jordan remained at 3 to 1.

One of the most interesting aspects of this situation is that Jordan, by exporting labour to the oil countries, found itself at the same time obliged to import labour to maintain its pace of development. Imported labour is cheaper than local labour. The growth of imported labour is evidenced by the fact that the Ministry of Labour issued 376 work permits to non-Jordanians in 1973 and over 93,000 permits in 1981. Egyptians form 70 per cent of the non-Jordanians working in Jordan, with Syrians coming second. Contracting companies engage workers from India, Pakistan and Korea who often live in Jordan in collective groups.

Remittances from Jordanians working in the oil countries play an important role in the economy. These remittances were comparatively small in the beginning, but nevertheless, they were essential for sustaining thousands of families. With the increase in the number of workers abroad and the increase in wages, remittances became larger. Many emigrants were not content with being mere employees and started their own businesses in commerce, contracting and various other enterprises. A number of these people were able to make considerable fortunes.

The volume of remittances increased from JD 5.5 million in 1970 to JD 236.7 million in 1980. These figures show only remittances arriving by official means. However there are many other ways of "remitting" money. The Ministry of Labour estimates that the actual sum sent home by Jordanians abroad in 1980 was not less than JD 330 million, or \$1 billion.

But similarly, remittances sent home by non-Jordanians working in Jordan also increased. These rose from JD 6.8 million in 1976 to JD 46 million in 1980. It is estimated that the actual sum exceeds these figures, because many workers carry their savings on leave or when their contract is terminated.

An additional source of income from the oil countries comes to Jordan in the shape of investment in the private sector. There are statistics which put the figure of such investments at JD 47 million up to 1981, but this figure largely shows direct investments. There are, however, a lot of indirect in-

vestments which have not been counted.

## Oil imports

Jordan buys its oil from the TAP Line Company according to world market prices. Consumption has increased by more than 800 per cent over the last 20 years. Jordan uses oil for virtually all its energy needs including transport, electrical power generation, domestic heating and for many other purposes. The following figures give an idea of Jordan's consumption of oil:

Year	Quantities x 1,000 tonnes	JDs
1960	200	2,500,000
1970	409	4,918,000
1976	1,001	34,373,000
1980	1,692	113,916,000

We may note from these figures that Jordan's consumption of oil only doubled in the ten years 1960-1970, but more than quadrupled in the following ten years, 1970-1980. During this period the cost of oil increased many times more, as the figures show.

The government, to make fuel oil prices within reasonable reach of the consumer, has taken the step, since 1974, of paying a subsidy out of the annual budget, in order to reduce the cost to the consumer. Accordingly, the cost of fuel sold by the refinery to consumers in 1980 was only JD 26,585. The balance, amounting to more than JD 87 million, was borne by the government.

## Positive and negative

It is a fair conclusion to say that oil has had positive, as well as negative, effects on Jordan. In the future these effects may be better judged and analysed. One of the most important negative effects was on rural life and agriculture.

Transjordan was until the beginning of the Second World War a rural country, with not less than 90 per cent of its people dependent for their living on agriculture and raising livestock. Amman, the capital city, had only about 50,000 inhabitants and it was the seat of government and the centre of trade for the whole country. Agriculture and livestock raising were the core of the economy and the real source of national income. Up to the end of the Second World War, Transjordan used to export to Palestine. In good years, some of its surplus grain and livestock. A drastic change took place in 1948 with the influx of Palestinian refugees, unity with the West Bank—a hilly area—and the loss of natural harbours, at Haifa and Jaffa on the Mediterranean. All this brought a tremendous change in the mode and manner of life. Among the refugees were many well-educated technicians and professionals. Some of them found their way to the oil countries and soon began to send remittances to their families. Others took their wives and children to live with them.

Most of the refugees coming to Jordan settled in cities, because the chances of obtaining employment were better. Thus cities began to expand. In 1961 city dwellers accounted for 43 per cent of the population. By 1979 this had risen to 62.7 per cent, which is very high for an agricultural country like Jordan. Amman had a population of 246 thousand in 1961 but by 1979 the number had increased to 648,000. This increase was not caused only by Palestinians who preferred to settle in Amman, but by villagers who, for one reason or another, found the prospects of living and working in Amman or other cities more attractive.

Gradually the mode of living changed. More income was accompanied by importing more commodities. We would not be very far from the truth if we said that in the first three decades of this century, imports accounted for only about 10 per cent of Jordan's expenditure, while in the last two decades imports have risen to 80 per cent of total expenditure. Suffice it to say that the cost of Jordan's imports of oil alone now exceeds the cost of all its exports.

Income from funds from oil countries have played a significant role in Jordan's economic infrastructure, and have made a marked impact on development, employment, increase of wages

and raising of the standard of living. Considerable amounts of remittances have been invested in commerce and industrial projects or in establishing hotels, apartment buildings or houses. Some people invested money in land, and the increased pressure on cities caused by the influx of new inhabitants caused the price of land to rise and rise again. This was the case particularly in Amman.

In indication of this increase in value is the revenue of the Lands Department, derived from registration fees on sales of land and landed property. The revenue derived from these fees was only JD 551,000 in 1971, but in 1981 it amounted to JD 24,417 million. In other words the revenue from the sale of land was increased by 44 times in ten years.

The effect of remittances was not confined to investment with a view to profit, but went beyond that to consumption expenditure. The cost of commodity imports rose from JD 41 million in 1961 to JD 234 million in 1975, then to JD 720 million in 1980.

People with a high income turned to buying luxury goods, building expensive houses, owning private cars and so on. All these commodities were imported, with the exception of stone, sand and cement in the case building works.

The number of cars and other kinds of vehicles increased from 23,000 in 1971 to 157,000 in 1981, or by seven times in ten years. This was, of course, in spite of high customs taxes.

The effect on traditional land owners was perhaps much greater than on those who bought land as an investment. Many individuals who owned tracts of land in cities or in the suburbs, found themselves suddenly the owners of considerable wealth. In many cases this wealth was derived from tracts of land which were not suitable for agriculture and were almost waste land. An owner of such a tract started by selling part of it, the income from which he used to build a large house, furnish it with elegant and expensive furniture, buy one or more cars and send his sons to a university abroad. His mode of life underwent a great and sudden change, with little or no effect of his part. Government rules in this respect are moderate and liberal, because both the seller and purchaser are required to pay a tax of only 10 per cent of the purchase price.

One of the many changes brought about by oil money is that the balance of social power underwent a considerable change. While up to 1948 social power was in the hands of tribal and family

sheikhs, it began by a gradual process to rest in the hands of wealthy men and leaders of trade unions. This social change was not caused exclusively by the effect of oil money, but also by the immigration of Palestinians.

We may attribute to the effects of oil money the fact that 66,000 Jordanian students are now receiving higher education abroad all over the world. Statistics indicate that prents of these students spend more than JD 50 million a year on their education.

A negative aspect of the new situation in Jordan is the gap caused between those who have acquired wealth in a comparatively short time, either through work in the oil countries or by selling land, and those who have not. Two social classes are in the process of being formed, while such distinctions were not visible only thirty years ago when the inhabitants were almost equal in their living conditions and material possibilities.

The impact of oil was sudden and sharp. It affected the social values and structures within society, as well as internal politics. It is still in the process of development and in another decade or two, analysis may be able to draw more accurate conclusions.

## Enter the hi-tech politician?

By Dr. Marwan Muasher

I was sitting one afternoon, sipping a cup of coffee and minding my own business when my friend Omar came dashing in, carrying a machine that looked like a cross between a calculator and a typewriter.

"You look very excited, Omar", I said. "What's on your mind, and what is this funny looking machine you're carrying?"

"My friend", Omar started, trying to catch his breath, "I have in my hands what could be the invention of the century. Once I tell you about it, you will agree with me that it will make me rich in no time."

"I'm all ears", I said, amazed at how quickly Omar gets excited about things.

heauty of it was that it was a set of nicely put statements that could be delivered any time, in the general framework of politics."

"But what has this got to do with this machine?" I interrupted, getting impatient with all this politics stuff.

"Don't you see? That was what triggered the idea in my mind. Since the speech was independent of the time or occasion when it was delivered, then the whole process could be automated. And that is precisely what the Telespeech 200 does."

"Hm. This is getting interesting. Please go on, Omar."

"It's really very easy to operate", Omar said. "It works like a mini-computer. You have memory modules, which are small rectangular pieces, which you can plug in to the machine. These modules contain programme on politics, economics, etc. So, say you want to deliver a political speech on the need for unity. You plug in the politics memory module, then type in the word unity, and a printed text on unity comes out. As simple as that! Isn't it amazing?"

module. Take the politics module for example. It contains a large variety of programmes from unity to independence to freedom to occasions when two or more (up to 20) leaders get together. It also has a programme on Zionism and imperialism designed especially for Middle East users."

"Can I write my own programme?" I asked.

"Of course you can. It is very easy to programme, and it comes with an easy-to-use instruction manual. But for the beginner who is suddenly put in a position where he has to deliver speeches, I suggest he makes use of our memory modules. Once he gains some experience, he can start programming the machine himself. I should add that our programme are very well-written. Extra care is taken to ensure that nothing definite is said, only generalities. This way, it is proof against incriminating oneself. You really will not be able to differentiate between a Telespeech 200 speech and one delivered by the most experienced of politicians, economists, etc. Besides, once you buy the machine, you automatically become a member of a User's Club that shares speeches from users all over the world. This way, you have the opportunity to benefit from more experienced users."

"Yes, but what if I want specific dates or names in my speech, so it looks like I know what I am talking about?"

"If it's all possible. The machine will ask you for any information you want to add to its standard text and it will automatically insert it for you. You also have the capability of deleting or inserting words, so you always give your speeches a new flavour, just like in real life."

"What other modules do you have?"

"Right now I have a politics module and an economics one. I am working on a journalism one, but I have orders from politicians all over the Arab World to keep me busy for a year. I am also working on an improved model, the Telespeech 220, that can mix programmes from different subjects, so that the delivered speech would contain statements from different fields of knowledge, giving it a touch of sophistication."

"That's really very nice, Omar. But I think the whole thing is too expensive for me."

"I realise that, but that is only because it is new. Don't forget that the machine comes with a full warranty for two years or 10,000 speeches, whichever comes first."

"Well, thanks a lot, Omar, but I think I'll stick to writing my own articles."

"Sui yourself. But pretty soon you'll run out of words, and people will find your articles boring and outdated. In this world of technology, my friend, one has to keep up with the times. You cannot afford to lag behind!"

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

<div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div> <div>MAIN CHANNEL</div> <div>17:30 Koran</div> <div>17:50 Cartoons</div> <div>18:15 Treasure Island</div> <div>18:30 Muppet Show</div> <div>18:45 Casado Camera</div> <div>19:00 Local Programme</div> <div>19:15 On Development</div> <div>19:30 News in Arabic</div> <div>20:00 Arabic Series</div> <div>20:15 Caled Williams</div> <div>20:30 News in English</div> <div>20:45 News in Arabic</div> <div>FOREIGN CHANNEL</div> <div>18:00 French Programme</div> <div>19:00 News in French</div> <div>19:30 News in Hebrew</div> <div>20:00 Comedy: George &amp; Mildred</div> <div>20:15 Caled Williams</div> <div>20:30 News in English</div> <div>20:45 News in Arabic</div> <div>RADIO JORDAN</div> <div>855 KHz, AM &amp; 99 MHz, FM &amp; partly on 95.60 KHz, SW</div> <div>07:00 Morning Show</div> <div>08:00 News Summary</div> <div>08:30 Morning Show</div> <div>09:00 News Summary</div> <div>09:30 Pop Session</div> <div>10:00 News Summary</div> <div>10:30 Pop Session</div> <div>11:00 News Bulletin</div> <div>11:30 Instrumentals</div> <div>12:00 Now Music</div> <div>12:30 Concert Hour</div> <div>13:00 News Summary</div> <div>13:30 Instrumentals, Old Favorites</div> <div>14:00 Talking Points, Pop Session</div> <div>14:30 News Summary</div> <div>15:00 News Summary</div> <div>15:30 News Summary</div> <div>16:00 News Summary</div> <div>16:30 News Summary</div> <div>17:00 News Summary</div> <div>17:30 News Summary</div> <div>18:00 News Summary</div> <div>18:30 News Summary</div> <div>19:00 News Summary</div> <div>19:30 News Summary</div> <div>20:00 News Summary</div> <div>20:30 News Summary</div> <div>20:45 News Summary</div> <div>BBC WORLD SERVICE</div> <div>609, 720, 743 KHz</div> <div>04:00 Newsday 04:30 Waveguide 04:40</div>	<div>Book Choice 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 The King of Instruments 07:45 The World Today 08:50 Newsday 08:30 What It Takes to Be a Muslim Pro-mandate Concerts 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Letter from London 09:40 Football Choice 09:45 Report on Religion 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Before the Rock Set in 10:30 Quote, 11:45 24 Hours News Summary 11:50 British Press Review 11:55 The World Today 11:55 Financial News 11:59 Look Ahead 11:45 Music from Wales 12:00 A Pair of Blue Eyes 12:30 Tom Jones 13:00 World News 13:09 News about Britain 13:15 Licensing Post 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsday 14:15 Nature Notebook 14:25 The Farming Year 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 A Photograph of Lindsay Mowat 16:15 Report on Religion 16:30 Main, Myth and Music 17:00 Jordan Newsworld 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Rock Salad 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Listening Post 19:15 News 19:35 Waveguide 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News: News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsworld 20:30 Top Twenty 21:00 Jubilee Concert Part 1 21:30 Outlook 21:45 Music for the Court 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Assignment 23:00 Network UK 23:15 Network U.K. 23:30 Jazz Score 24:00 World News 24:09 The World Today 08:25 Book Choice; Financial News 08:30 Reflections 08:45 Sports Round-up 09:00 World News 09:09 Commentary 09:15 The Belton Estate 09:30 Top Twenty</div> <div>VOICE OF AMERICA</div> <div>05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: Americas, science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:15 Feature: Space and Man 18:30 News Summary 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English: news, feature: Space and Man, 20:30 Now Music USA 21:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 21:30 VOA Magazine: Americas, science, culture, letters 22:00 Special English: news 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 VOA World Report</div>	<div>TODAY'S EVENTS</div> <div>EXHIBITIONS</div> <div>* Thirty Years of Jordanian-U.S. Economic Cooperation, at the American Centre.</div> <div>* Multi-media exhibition by Tawfiq El Sayed, at the French Cultural Centre.</div> <div>* The Italian Contemporary Art Exhibition, at the Alia Art Gallery.</div> <div>* Paintings by Ayad Al Nimer, at the British Council.</div> <div>PLAY</div> <div>* Relatively Speaking, a comedy, performed by the Amman Players at the Jabel Ludd theatre at 8:00 p.m. Tickets JD 1 each.</div> <div>LECTURE</div> <div>* Mrs. Rawdah Al Hudhudi speaks on children's books at the Friends of Children Club at 4:00 p.m.</div> <div>CHURCHES</div> <div>St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.</div> <div>Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Ludd, 37440.</div> <div>De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Haseini, 661757.</div> <div>Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.</div> <div>Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.</div> <div>Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 73331.</div> <div>Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 73331.</div> <div>St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.</div> <div>Amman International Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsi, 663249.</div> <div>CULTURAL CENTRES</div> <div>American Centre tel. 41520</div> <div>British Council tel. 41520</div> <div>French Cultural Centre 37009</div> <div>Goethe Institute 41993</div> <div>Soviet Cultural Centre 44203</div> <div>Spanish Cultural Centre 24049</div> <div>Turkish Cultural Centre 39777</div> <div>High Arts Centre 665195</div> <div>Hameia Youth City 667181</div> <div>Y.W.C.A. 41793</div> <div>MUSEUMS</div> <div>Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old, on display from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.</div> <div>Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qatra (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.</div> <div>Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries since a collection of paintings by the 19th Century orientalist artists. Minsterbach, Jabel Luddweh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.</div> <div>Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. St. George, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.</div> <div>Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.</div> <div>SERVICE CLUBS</div> <div>Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.</div> <div>Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.</div> <div>Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.</div> <div>St. Ephraim Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 1:00 p.m.</div> <div>Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.</div> <div>PRAYER TIMES</div> <div>04:57 Fajr</div> <div>06:25 Sunrise</div> <div>11:28 Dhuhr</div> <div>14:13 Asr</div> <div>16:30 Maghrib</div> <div>17:58 Isha</div>	<div>AMMAN AIRPORT</div> <div>This information is supplied by Alia Information department at Amman Airport tel. 62205-6, where it should always be verified.</div> <div>ARRIVALS</div> <div>06:45 Cairo (EA)</div> <div>07:45 Karachi (PIA)</div> <div>08:45 Cairo (RU)</div> <div>08:55 Aqaba (RU)</div> <div>09:15 Abu Dhabi (RU)</div> <div>09:20 Dubai (RU)</div> <div>09:40 Osharan (RU)</div> <div>09:45 Kuwait (RU)</div> <div>10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RU)</div> <div>10:15 Beirut (RU)</div> <div>11:00 Laraca (CY)</div> <div>11:25 Istanbul, Ankara (TA)</div> <div>14:35 Kuwait (KAC)</div> <div>14:50 Bucharest (RU)</div> <div>15:30 Jeddah (Saudi)</div> <div>16:30 Bangkok (RU)</div> <div>16:30 Cairo (RU)</div> <div>17:15 New York, Vienna (RU)</div> <div>17:30 Copenhagen, Athens (RU)</div> <div>18:15 Zurich (SR)</div> <div>18:30 Cairo (RU)</div> <div>18:40 Casablanca, Tunis (RU)</div> <div>20:30 Frankfurt, Laraca (LH)</div> <div>20:45 Beirut (MEA)</div> <div>22:30 Baghdad (RU)</div> <div>00:30 U.A.R. (U.A.R.)</div> <div>01:45 Beirut (RU)</div> <div>02:30 Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)</div> <div>DEPARTURES</div> <div>04:45 Cairo (RU)</div> <div>06:00 Laraca, Frankfurt (LH)</div> <div>07:00 Aqaba (RU)</div> <div>07:50 Cairo (EA)</div> <div>08:45 Beirut (RU)</div> <div>09:00 Rome (Alitalia)</div> <div>09:15 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)</div> <div>11:00 Vienna, New York (RU)</div> <div>11:45 Laraca (CY)</div> <div>12:00 London (RU)</div> <div>12:30 Beirut, Athens, Copenhagen (SK)</div> <div>12:30 Cairo (RU)</div> <div>12:30 Dhahran (TA)</div> <div>14:30 Cairo (RU)</div> <div>15:30 Kuwait (KAC)</div> <div>16:05 Laraca, Bucharest (Taron)</div> <div>16:50 Jeddah (Saudi)</div> <div>18:30 Baghdad (RU)</div>	<div>18:45 Beirut (RU)</div> <div>19:00 Kuwait (SA)</div> <div>19:05 Dhabran (RU)</div> <div>19:15 Jeddah (RU)</div> <div>19:30 Cairo (RU)</div> <div>20:00 Baghdad (RU)</div> <div>20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RU)</div> <div>02:30 Cairo (EA)</div> <div>MONEY EXCHANGE</div> <div>Local selling rates in fils</div> <div>Belgian franc 74.7/ 75.1</div> <div>Dutch guilder 132.2/ 134</div> <div>Egyptian pounds 51.8/ 52.1</div> <div>Irqi dinar 608.3/ 618.3</div> <div>Italian lire 100/ 25.3/ 25.5</div> <div>Japanese yen 100/ 145.3/ 150.2</div> <div>Kuwaiti dinar 1217.7/ 1220</div> <div>Lebanese lire 88.6/ 90.2</div> <div>Omani rial 1023.7/ 1027</div> <div>Qatari rial 97.1/ 97.4</div> <div>Saudi riyal 102.3/ 102.8</div> <div>Swedish crown 172.1/ 173.1</div> <div>Syrian franc 62.5/ 63</div> <div>UAE dirham 96.4/ 96.7</div> <div>U.K. sterling pound 574.8/ 578.2</div> <div>U.S. dollar 146.9/ 147.8</div> <div>German mark 46.9/ 47.8</div> <div>WEATHER</div> <div>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.</div> <div>It will be cold and partially cloudy with scattered showers. Winds will be northerly to westerly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be northerly moderate and sea calm.</div> <div>Lowlight temperature in deg. C</div> <div>Amman 8/10</div> <div>Aqaba 9/19</div> <div>Deserts 21/3</div> <div>Jordan Valley 9/15</div> <div>Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 9, Aqaba 18. Humidity readings: Amman 93 per cent, Aqaba 56 per cent.</div>	<div>EMERGENCIES</div> <div>Ambulance 193, 75111</div> <div>Fire, police 199</div> <div>Blood bank 75121</div> <div>Civil Defence rescue 661111</div> <div>Fire headquarters 12200-3</div> <div>Police rescue 192, 3111, 37777</div> <div>Police headquarters 39141</div> <div>Traffic police 56390-1</div> <div>Electric Power Co. 36581-2</div> <div>Municipal water service 71125-8</div> <div>HOSPITALS</div> <div>Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32</div> <div>Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4</div> <div>Aklia Maternity, J. Amman 42441</div> <div>Nairouk pharmacy (24 hrs) 23672</div> <div>Hijazi pharmacy 22508</div> <div>Limb Ubaidah pharmacy 813200</div> <div>Al Akh Pharmacy 72761</div> <div>Halah pharmacy 71110</div> <div>Neil taxi 44433</div> <div>Falah taxi 22051</div> <div>Medical Centre taxi 813813</div> <div>Grand Palace taxi 667074</div> <div>IRBID</div> <div>Dr. Rawdan Al Sa'ad 73877/75854</div> <div>Tishahat pharmacy 73141</div> <div>ZARQA</div> <div>Dr. Mustafa Al Fayyadh 83031</div> <div>Al Ridha pharmacy 1-1</div> <div>GENERAL</div> <div>Jordan Television 73111</div> <div>Radio Jordan 73111</div> <div>Ministry of Tourism 66612</div> <div>Hotel complaints 661176</div> <div>Prices complaints 661176</div> <div>Telephone: 12</div> <div>Information 12 (1)</div> <div>Jordan and Middle East calls 17</div> <div>Overseas calls 18</div> <div>Cable or telegram 18</div> <div>Repair service 11</div> <div>MARKET PRICES</div> <div>Upper/lower price in fils per kg.</div> <div>Apple (African) 240/200</div> <div>Apple (American) 240/200</div> <div>Apple (Double Red) 260/200</div> <div>Apple (Golden) 260/200</div> <div>Apple (Turkish) 280/200</div> <div>Apple (French) 280/260</div> <div>Apple (Stark) 260/200</div> <div>Banana 260/200</div> <div>Banana (Mukammar) 225/180</div> <div>Beans 330/250</div> <div>Beets 160/120</div> <div>Cucumber (large) 250/120</div> <div>Cucumber (small) 350/300</div> <div>Dates 200/160</div> <div>Eggplant (small) 180/150</div> <div>Grape (black) 300/250</div> <div>Grapefruit 120/100</div> <div>Lemon 250/200</div> <div>Lemon (local) 150/100</div> <div>Marrow (large) 130/150</div> <div>Marrow (small) 250/200</div> <div>Olives 400/300</div> <div>Onion (dry) 100/80</div> <div>Onion (green) 180/160</div> <div>Oranges 150/120</div> <div>Oranges (Mendama) 150/120</div> <div>Oranges (Jasamout) 150/120</div> <div>Oranges (local) 130/100</div> <div>Okra 380/300</div> <div>Pepper (Sweet) 300/250</div> <div>Pepper (Hot Green) 260/200</div> <div>Potatoes 150/100</div> <div>Sage 100/500</div> <div>Squash 180/160</div> <div>Spinach 220/180</div> <div>Tomato 180/140</div> <div>Tomatoes 320/240</div> <div>Turnip 160/120</div>
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## SPORTS

## Botham adds injury to his continuing poor form

MELBOURNE (R) — England all-rounder Ian Botham added an injury worry to the problem of his continuing poor form as the touring team drew their cricket match against Victoria here Tuesday.

Botham developed back trouble on the fourth and final day when England declared their second innings at 324 for seven and Victoria, set 305 to win, finished on 122 for four.

Botham suffered a slight muscle spasm in his right side and manager Doug Insole confirmed the injury when the team later arrived in Adelaide to prepare for the third test against Australia starting on Friday.

Insole said: "He has a slight muscular strain in his back. It doesn't appear to be very serious."

Asked if there were any doubts about Botham being fit for the

test, Insole said: "He is not doubtful at this stage."

The 27-year-old all-rounder bowled just seven of the 53.5 overs in Victoria's second innings without taking a wicket to complete another modest performance on a tour where he has failed to show true form.

Botham, who took two for 78 in Victoria's first innings and scored 10 and seven, has taken only five wickets and scored 67 runs in four innings in the first two tests.

Botham's batting has often lacked the important degree of discipline which enhanced it during the last 12 months, while there is a lack of zip in his bowling run-up which indicates he is short of full match fitness.

England captain Bob Willis hinted at a new bowler being introduced in Adelaide to support he

and Botham with the new ball, which could mean the omission of 21-year-old West Indian-born Norman Cowans, who played in the first two tests.

Willis said: "We might make a change. I think the spinners will bowl more as the series progresses."

The England skipper said the side had to bat itself into attacking positions to get back into the series.

"We've got to get bigger scores and our batsmen have to stay in a lot longer. It's just that they're getting out for 20 and 30 and not for 70 or 80," he added.

Opener Geoff Cook, forced to pull out of the second test at the last minute through injury, provided some brighter news for England when it was disclosed he had not suffered a fractured rib.

## Scotland recalls Tommy Burns for match against Belgium

GLASGOW (R) — Tommy Burns, the man Scotland left out of their World Cup selection for Spain, was recalled to the 18-man squad named Tuesday to face Belgium in a European Soccer Championship Group One tie in Brussels on December 15.

Burns, the Celtic midfielder kept out of the running for Scotland's last two internationals by injury, replaces unsettled Ipswich striker Alan Brazil, who is dropped after 11 appearances without a goal.

Liverpool's Kenny Dalglish, who missed the chance of his record 89th cap when Scotland lost 2-0 to Switzerland in Bern last month because of injury, stays in the squad as the Scots go in search of at least a draw in Brussels' Heysel Stadium.

It was at the same venue that Scotland's last European Championship bid came to grief in

1979 with a 2-0 defeat.

"This was always going to be our most difficult match," said manager Jock Stein of next Wednesday's tie. "Right from the outset Belgium have been favourites to win the section, and nothing has happened to make me change that opinion."

The Scots' under-21 squad, clear favourites to qualify for the final tournament after victories against East Germany and Switzerland, shows just one change. Manchester United's Scott McGarvey comes in for Dundee's injured striker Iain Ferguson.

The squad is: Jim Leighton, Jim Stewart, David Narey, Frank Gray, Willie Miller, Alan Hansen, Alex McLeish, Roy Aitken, George Burley, Gordon Strachan, Graeme Souness, John Wark, Jim Bett, Tommy Burns, Steve Archibald, Kenny Dalglish, Paul Sturrock, John Robertson.

## Education is not by the book alone



UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN students find time for fun... 1,500 students packed the university gymnasium Tuesday to watch an imitation tele-

match/it's a knockout. Students plan to have this event annually.

## Aston Villa 90 minutes away from being crowned World Club Champions

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — Although they cannot even lay claim to be the best soccer team in England, Aston Villa are just 90 minutes away from being crowned World Club Champions.

For victory over Penarol of Uruguay, the kings of South America, in Tokyo on December 12 will give Villa a place on the role of honour alongside the legendary teams of Real Madrid, Santos, Ajax and Bayern Munich.

Villa earned the right for a crack at the title by winning last season's impoverished European Cup, beating, or rather robbing, Bayern in the final in Rotterdam.

World Champions should be known for their champagne football, Villa served up flat beer against Bayern and still managed to squeak a 1-0 victory.

Villa currently lie sixth in the English first division, six points

behind pacesetter Liverpool, but their chances of repeating their unexpected title win of 1981 are negligible.

Gordon Cowans and Gary Shaw are not the players of 18 months ago while England winger Tony Morley often gives the impression he would much rather be doing something else somewhere else.

Britain does not enjoy a happy record in the World Club Championship. Argentina's Racing Club and Estudiantes disposed of Celtic and Manchester United in 1967 and 1968, Nacional of Uruguay beat Nottingham Forest in 1980 and Brazil's dazzling Flamengo outclassed Liverpool last year.

But Villa, who have won the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup a record seven times, have the knack of rising to the

occasion and, despite their indifferent domestic form, they have reached the quarterfinals of this season's European Cup.

Much depends on how the enigmatic Morley performs against Penarol. His talent is unquestionable and he possesses the skill to torment and destroy the tightest of defences.

But, as his disappointing displays in an England shirt have proved, Morley needs to be in the mood to turn on the magic and he may not relish the prospect of taking on the tough-tackling Uruguayan defenders.

Shaw, too, blows hot and cold. His jinking, darting runs can turn a defender's shirt inside out but all too often he drifts aimlessly on the periphery of the action.

Shaw's striking partner, Peter Withe, is a graduate of the old-fashioned school of English

centre-forwards and would not have looked out of place in Villa's first championship winning team of 1894.

But the powerful Withe can be deadly effective, as he showed in Rotterdam when he scored the only goal of the game—although he nearly contrived to miss from one metre out.

But it is in midfield where Villa's strength lies. Gordon Cowans, although still only 24, has been a regular for seven years and combines the ability to tackle like an express train with the confidence to spray sublime passes.

Cowans is ably abetted in midfield by rugged Scot Des Bremner, all controlled aggression, and captain Dennis Mortimer.

Villa are equally sound in defence where Scottish pair Allan Evans and Ken McNought are almost unbeatable in the air.

## Alexander clears round 3 of Australian Open

MELBOURNE (R) — Australian John Alexander sneaked through to the third round in the only match completed on a rainy day at the Australian Open Tennis Championships at Kooyong Tuesday.

Alexander, seeded seventh and ranked 34 in the world, beat South African Eddie Edwards 6-3, 1-6, 6-2, 6-1 after adjusting better to difficult conditions of rain and high winds.

Rain delayed the start of play for almost two hours and caused two further interruptions. Several other contests were unfinished, and the delay may force organisers to cut the matches from best-of-five sets to best-of-three to catch up on lost time.

## N.Ireland to clash with Albania

DUBLIN (R) — Northern Ireland have recalled winger Terry Cochran to their squad for the European Soccer Championship Group Six qualifying clash against Albania in Tirana on December 15.

Cochran, 29, returns to cover for injury-hit Ian Stewart, and his inclusion in a 17-strong party named Tuesday indicates manager Billy Bingham's intention to continue his policy of using two wingers.

The Irish played wingers Stewart and Noel Broderston against West Germany in their previous championship match last month and beat the World Cup runners-up 1-0.

But Stewart damaged his right knee in training two weeks ago and Tuesday faces a fitness test in a minor match, for his club, English second division Queens' Park Rangers.

Cochran has a chequered international background, including being sent off in Sweden last year and going off against France last March with a hamstring injury which ruled him out of the World Cup finals in Spain.

Apart from Cochran, Ireland have called up the 16 who were on duty against the West Germans.

## Austria's World Cup team determined to return to rankings of alpine skiing

VIENNA (R) — Austria's World Cup ski team are making a determined effort to return to the rankings of alpine skiing's all-round powers after several seasons of dominating only in the downhill.

"I think we have now reached the same level as our competitors in overall physical training," chief coach Kurt Hoch said. "Now we don't have to try to catch up on the basics but concentrate on the essentials."

Austria's major successes were

again last year in the downhill and they continued to be disappointing in the more technical slaloms and giant slaloms.

This was reflected in the final top 15 rankings last season, where the men had eight placings in downhill but only six in the two slalom events.

The women, who have still to find a replacement for legendary all-rounder Annemarie Moser, who retired two years ago, had two placings in downhill and none in the slalom disciplines.

The men's main hopes will again be on the downhillers, with World Champion Harti Weirather and Olympic gold and silver medalists Leonard Stock and Peter Wirthsberger spearheading their challenge.

They will also hope for continued good form from Franz Klammer, 29, the 1976 Olympic Champion who won the season opener at Val d'Isere last year and followed up with several other strong performances after a number of barren years.

But their slaloms were boosted in the first major event of this season, the World Series in Bormio, Italy, where Christian Orlainsky, Hans Egn and Guido Hinterseer finished among the top 10 in the

super giant slalom, a new event this season.

Orlainsky, who had a disappointing season last year, finished fifth in the slalom in Bormio and raised high hopes that he was getting back into form.

"He has proved that he is again back to world class," men's coach Peter Proding said after the race.

For Enn, who finished sixth in the super giant slalom, the result was an achievement in itself. Enn had a serious motor accident last summer and there were fears at first that he may not be able to race at all this season.

The women will be out to redeem themselves for a season in which only Conny Proell, Moser's younger sister, and Elisabeth Kirchler made the top rankings in the downhill, while none made the rankings in the technical events.

Proell, now nicknamed Maier since recently getting married, has considerably improved her form and there are still hopes that she will one day emulate her elder sister.

Lea Soelkner, one of the few women all-rounders, will this season concentrate only on the downhill and slalom.

The women have been dogged by a series of injuries this year. Soelkner has only recently recovered from a hip injury, Kirchler had a leg operation and Roswitha Steiner, a slalom specialist, spent part of the summer with her leg in plaster.

"This year we shall try to achieve more placings among the top three, especially in technical events," Hoch said.

Two prominent names will be missing from the women's team—veterans Ingrid Eberle, Olympic combination bronze medalist, and Edith Peter. Both have retired.

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## WORLD

## Canadian jailed in Britain for spying for Soviets

LONDON (R) — Canadian Economics Professor Hugh Hambleton was jailed for 10 years Tuesday on charges of spying for the Soviet Union.

Prof. Hambleton, who earlier claimed he was a double agent spying for France and Canada, admitted in court Monday that he had spied for the Soviet Union.

At the Old Bailey central criminal court, the 60-year-old professor Tuesday changed his plea from "not guilty" to "guilty" on the charge of leaking NATO secrets to a Soviet agent between 1956 and 1961.

The prosecution said that while working as an economics adviser for NATO, Prof. Hambleton passed over thousands of pages of secret information to the Soviet Union.

He took home more than 80 "cosmic" documents—the top secret classification—photographed them and handed the film to Soviet contacts in Paris.

The professor's change of plea came after a relentless cross-examination by the attorney-

general, Sir Michael Havers, who Monday extracted an admission from him that he had been a Soviet spy.

Sentencing Hambleton, Judge Sir David Croom-Johnson said he took into account the defendant's age and the fact that he had given a great deal of information to the Canadian police.

Hambleton, who is economics professor at Laval University, Quebec, and has dual British-Canadian nationality, was detained by Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 1979 but released after being interviewed.

He was given immunity from prosecution in Canada and provided the Canadian police with information, the judge said. He was arrested when he came to Britain in June to show his son the country and take a sailing instructor's course.

The judge discharged the jury from passing a verdict on a charge of obtaining information which might have been useful to an enemy between 1956 and 1979.

The trial, which lasted seven

days, took its most dramatic turn when the grey-haired professor said he was a double agent.

Sir Michael Havers said Tuesday that it was essential to show that Prof. Hambleton's story had no justification.

He said: "The crown maintains and would have called evidence to prove that there was no question of this man ever being a double agent."

He also said there was no question of a man called Jean Masson, who the professor claimed was his controller, ever being employed in the French intelligence service.

"The only time that Masson turned up in French files was when he was serving in the same unit in the army with the accused," said Sir Michael.

Another statement was from Raymond Nart, commissaire of one of the branches of French security, DST, who had interrogated Prof. Hambleton in Canada in 1980. He said the professor never maintained then that he had been a French or Canadian agent.

## Waiting for an injection



Charlie Brooks Jr., a Texas prison inmate who was ordered to die by injection before sunrise Tuesday, waited in a death house cell while the U.S. Supreme Court debated his fate. Earlier Monday, the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of appeals in New Orleans refused for a second time to grant a stay of execution. (A.P. wirephoto)

## American embassy staff in Warsaw under attack

WARSAW (R) — A Polish employee at the United States embassy in Warsaw was beaten up and two American staff received threatening notes at the weekend following an anti-American campaign launched by Polish leaders and the press, embassy sources said Monday.

The sources said the employee was attacked by three men after he came off duty on Saturday. They said the man was told it was a warning, but they could give no further details.

Two women U.S. employees, whose cars were damaged in a

spate of anti-American vandalism in October, found notes on their windshields saying: "Americans get the hell out of Poland." The notes were made available to reporters by the embassy sources.

The Polish administration had reacted angrily to remarks last week by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in which he described Gen. Jaruzelski as "a Russian general wearing a Polish uniform."

The type-written notes left on the cars were in Polish and signed by "the patriotic movement of progressive youth," a previously unknown movement.

## Leading U.S. investigative reporter sheds new light on Nixon, Kissinger, Vietnam War

By Arthur Spiegelman

NEW YORK (R) — Seymour Hersh, often called America's most determined investigative reporter, has finished a long-awaited book on Henry Kissinger which he says will shed new light on U.S. conduct of the Vietnam War.

Although only two excerpts of the 400,000-word "The Path to Power: Kissinger in the Nixon White House" have been published, the book has generated much advance publicity. Both Dr. Kissinger and Richard Nixon have refused to comment on details revealed so far.

These include alleged Nixon orders to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Dr. Kissinger to "get rid" of Chile's then President Salvador Allende, three years before he died in a military coup.

Mr. Hersh, in an interview, said the book, to be published in late spring, will throw new light on Mr. Nixon's conduct of the Vietnam War, the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) talks with the Soviet Union, and the U.S. role in the Indo-Pakistan War, Chile and the Middle East.

Mr. Hersh said his book would explain why the Christmas hom-

ing of North Vietnam in 1972 was not accurate — why civilian targets including hospitals and apartment blocks were hit in what was billed as an operation against military targets.

To research the Vietnam section of his book, Mr. Hersh went to Hanoi, where top North Vietnamese officials granted him extensive interviews and showed him the texts of U.S. cables sent to them during the Paris peace talks.

"I saw how Kissinger had not used all the cables, and, in fact, how he deleted some important passages in his memoirs, which are self-serving and duplicitous," he said.

He added that the North Vietnamese officials, including Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, a participant at the Paris talks, assert that the United States could have ended the war sooner and on better terms.

"They also said they were badly hurt by the (1968) Tet offensive and could not negotiate quicker because they had to regroup," he said.

Mr. Hersh also had access to the private papers of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Mr. Hersh first won fame and a Pulitzer prize in 1970 for unc-

## Frenchman testifies at Helen Smith inquest

LEEDS, England (R) — A French guest at an illegal drinks party in Saudi Arabia three years ago said he did not hear any scream before the bodies of a British nurse and Dutch captain were found outside.

Marine biologist Jacques Texier was one of the last people to have seen the couple, Helen Smith and Johannes Otten, alive.

He came specially to this northern England town to give evidence at the inquest on Miss Smith, 23, after her father, ex-policeman Ronald Smith, had accused him and party host, surgeon Richard Arnot, of being involved in her murder.

The Saudi authorities had concluded she and Mr. Otten fell accidentally from a sixth-floor balcony of Mr. Arnot's flat in May 1979 while making love.

Mr. Texier, who said he owned a diving company in Djibouti, said Miss Smith had been drinking like everyone else but he did not think

she was drunk when she and the Dutchman went on to the balcony. The tugboat captain had drunk a lot but was someone who could hold his drink, he added.

Asked if he could have heard violence from the balcony while he was asleep later on, Mr. Texier said the air conditioning was loud and it would depend on the kind of noise.

Questioned further whether he would have heard a scream, Mr. Texier said: "You would have heard that, sure. There was just a wall and windows, where I was sleeping was very close."

The Frenchman said there was no hostility or argument at the party. He had been woken up by the lovemaking of Mrs. Penelope Arnot and a New Zealander, Tim Hayter.

Later they all went on the balcony to drink coffee and then saw the bodies below. The main concern after the discovery was to get rid of the alcohol, he said.

## 49 countries deplore lack of respect for U.N. wishes

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Countries of widely differing political systems have joined in an expression of grave concern over the weakness of the United Nations and the disregard shown for its charter and resolutions.

In a draft resolution in the General Assembly 49 members proposed that the 157-nation body reaffirm that all states fulfil in good faith their obligations under the charter.

An international treaty which bars the use of force except in self-defence, the charter is the U.N.'s basic document that all members pledge to observe.

The new resolution was drafted in response to a sombre assessment of the U.N.'s role and member-states' attitudes submitted to the General Assembly by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who celebrates the first anniversary of his election next week.

The sponsors want the assembly to direct him to continue his efforts to strengthen the U.N.'s capacity to fulfil "the effective and decisive role as envisaged for it in the charter."

The great powers are not seen generally as seeking a strong U.N. and none of them was a sponsor of the text.

The signatories were Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, The Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, The Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

## U.N. panel sceptical of chemical warfare charge

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A U.N. committee of scientists has said that allegations about the use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan and South East Asia were unproven.

But circumstantial evidence suggesting the possible use of some sort of toxic chemical substance in some cases could not be disregarded, according to the group, appointed by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The United States has accused the Soviet Union of employing chemical weapons in Afghanistan. A similar charge was made by Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia against Vietnam.

Both Communist states have strongly denied the allegations. The U.N. panel, led by Maj. Gen. Esmat Ezz, head of the Egyptian armed forces scientific branch, said:

"While the group could not state that these allegations had been proven, nevertheless it could not disregard the circumstantial evidence suggestive of the possible use of some sort of toxic chemical substance in some instances."

The reports said it was difficult to verify the accounts supplied by alleged victims of chemical warfare who were interviewed.

Many of the medical signs and symptoms they reported could be explained by poisoning due to natural or other causes, the scientists said.

"The results of chemical analyses of samples received or collected by the group are inconclusive," its 109-page report stated. "In most cases, no presence of chemical warfare agents beyond the detection limits of

the analytical methods used could be demonstrated."

The committee said some allegations were supported by scanty circumstantial evidence. Alternative explanations other than that of chemical warfare were possible "and, in most cases, even likely," it said.

One example, the group said, was the allegation concerning poisoned water supplies, which could be explained by natural occurrences of pollutants in the water.

"Other allegations were supported by more circumstantial evidence but alternative interpretations of the causative agent could still be possible," the report said. "This is exemplified by some of the allegations concerning various forms of coloured smokes in Afghanistan, which probably could be attributed to the use of incendiaries."

The committee went on: "In some cases, however, more circumstantial evidence was obtained by the group from written submissions as well as during its on-site visits."

"One such well-supported allegation concerned the possible use of harassing agents in the underground water canals (Karez) in Afghanistan."

"Another example is the allegation of the use of some toxic material in the area in Laos where the Hmong people live."

The report was submitted by Mr. Perez de Cuellar to the General Assembly, which proposed the inquiry two years ago.

Diplomatic observers said it was unlikely to satisfy either the accusers or the accused.

## Afrikaaner poet to give up politics

PARIS (R) — Dissident artist Breyten Breytenbach, who arrived here after being unexpectedly freed from prison in South Africa, has said he will not continue his political fight against apartheid.

"I realise I am not a politician," he said in a television interview Monday. "But my whole life is against this type of situation, this type of ideology, in my private and professional life, as poet and painter."

But asked if he would continue his struggle through his poems and paintings, Mr. Breytenbach said "yes, that will be my way."

Mr. Breytenbach, 44, was released on Thursday after serving seven years of a nine-year sentence on charges of plotting to overthrow the South African government. At his trial he had admitted actively supporting the banned African National Congress.

Looking fit and well, Mr. Breytenbach said he had seven years of poetry written in prison which he hoped to prepare for publication.

He said he had seen no torture, only what he called "institutionalised violence" inside and outside prison. "It's a society which breathes repression," he said, adding that he thought there were about 180 prisoners of conscience in South Africa.

Mr. Breytenbach lived in France for 13 years before his arrest during a clandestine visit to South Africa in 1975.

The French foreign ministry was reported as saying that he was released early because of vigorous efforts on his behalf by the Socialist government.

But as a row developed in South Africa as to who was responsible for the Afrikaans writer's freedom, the French embassy there issued a statement denying this.

The statement made it clear however that "the interest of France in Breytenbach was well known by South African authorities, since the poet is very popular in France and his wife is a French citizen."

South African Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee told the usually pro-government citizen newspaper, "neither I or the government would submit to any pressure."

## Book on Quebec murder raises outcry in Canada

By Paul Majendie  
Reuter

MONTREAL — The Quebec separatists who kidnapped and killed Pierre Laporte have at last told their story in a book that has provoked an outcry in Canada about authors making money out of murder.

Quebec's labour minister was strangled, apparently with the chain of his own crucifix, after being abducted in Oct. 1970 by four extremists who wanted the French-speaking province turned into a breakaway state.

Another cell of the Quebec Liberation Front also took British trade commissioner James Cross hostage but released him unharmed after they were given safe passage to Cuba.

Twelve years after the affair, passions still run high over the kidnappings, which prompted Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to invoke draconian war measures that led to 3,000 police raids.

Separatist Francis Simard, out on parole after 11 years in prison, has added fuel to the fire by writing "The Last Word on October" in which he said: "I shall always be proud. There was no cowardice in what we did. There was no cowardice. We were sincere."

After Simard launched the book at a press conference, conservative parliamentarian Pat Nowlan asked Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan "what he intends to do about the repugnant spectacle of the so-called sincere killers of Pierre Laporte who will be making a profit on their murder."

He said all political parties should unite in passing an amendment to Canada's criminal code "so that no Canadian can make a profit from the murder of anyone."

Mr. MacGuigan told the House of Commons that a special committee was studying the matter but "it is not a question with an easy solution because it involves the possibility of interference with the rights of free speech."

The book prompted the Toronto Globe and Mail to comment: "The sleazy heroics of Francis Simard make the stomach turn."

It called the 1970 killing cowardly and cold-blooded and said Simard "surfaces again (now on parole) with an attempt to dress the deed up in the garb of noble purpose and dedication."

The Ottawa Citizen said in an editorial: "The morality of making a commercial profit from this kind of political obscenity is not a prospect that is easy to think about."

Simard's royalties

Simard, 35, interviewed at the Montreal book fair while autographing copies of the book, on which he collaborated with his three co-conspirators, was clearly annoyed by constant questioning about his royalties.

Twenty thousand copies have been printed — four times the size of a normal run for the Montreal publisher Editions Stanke — and Simard will receive seven per cent

in royalties.

He: "I am not going to make a cent out of this book. All I wanted to do was to say what happened. The most I shall make out of the book is \$8,000 in royalties and it will be reinvested in the struggle for the liberation of Quebec. It will not be used to help Francis Simard live."

He said he intended to put the money towards opening a cinema that would show only Quebec films.

In the book and during a string of promotional appearances publicising it, he has declined to say which of the four separatists actually killed Mr. Laporte.

No macabre details

Refusing to go into what he called "macabre details," he said their victim was not tortured or interrogated and that his death was rapid.

"It was done very quickly. It happens very quickly. A human life is very fragile... don't ask me

how we did it. All I can say is that I can't believe I was there," he says in the book.

Simard said Mr. Laporte, killed seven days after he was kidnapped, tried to escape from the house where they were holding him. He undid his handcuffs but then tried to break through a window without taking his blindfold off, Simard said.

Mr. Laporte injured his chest and wrists and the separatists patched him up as best they could, the author writes.

While Simard was in prison, Rene Levesque rose to power in the province with a separatist rallying cry. But in 1980 his "sovereignty association" formula was defeated in a referendum.

Simard, who chose violence to further his cause, conceded that using someone's life for blackmail was odious but concluded: "If you want to make people aware of the fact that you can fight against the system, then it's force and determination you have to show, never weakness."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Ian Smith leaves Harare a free man

HARARE (R) — Former Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith left Harare Tuesday to resume his farming activities, evidently a free man after days of police investigation. Mr. Smith, leader of the all-white Republican Front Party, was Monday driven in police custody 350 kilometres from his wife from his farm at Shurugwi to the capital, where the police searched his city home. The farm underwent a five-hour search last Saturday. Tuesday, the Smiths left the capital for the midlands city of Gweru where Mr. Smith was due to sell some cattle from his nearby farm, a spokesman said. Geoff Kluckow, chairman of Mr. Smith's opposition party told Reuters: "There has been no indication of any further action being taken against Mr. Smith. He told me today, 'everything is clear now — we can go back to the farm.'"

## Pakistani classical singer dies at 62

ISLAMABAD (R) — Classical singer Roshan Ara Begum, who had fans throughout the sub-continent, has died of a heart attack at 62, members of her family said. A condolence message from the office of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, now visiting the United States, said Pakistan had lost one of its most talented artists.

## Japanese develop 'female' computer

TOKYO (R) — A computer which reads out books, newspapers and documents in a female voice has been developed by Japan's state-run telephone company. A company spokesman said the computer read Japanese newspapers aloud with 99.5 per cent accuracy. The company had also developed a page-turning robot with fingers so sensitive it could turn even the thin pages of a telephone directory, he said. By using a combination of the two, a person could have the news read to him or could interrogate an information retrieval system by telephone, he said.

## 1 woman, 2 men hung in Pretoria

PRETORIA (R) — A black woman and two men were executed at the Pretoria central prison Tuesday after being found guilty last year of the murder of a Chinese couple in Johannesburg. Daphne Mzolo, 28, became the first woman to be executed in South Africa for six years. She and her accomplices, James Mokea, 23, and David Mpepe, 33, were originally due to have been hanged in June but were granted a stay of execution pending a petition for clemency to the state president. The move to seek clemency was instigated by the brother of James Mokea, Zakes Mokea, who earlier this year won a Tooy award in New York for his part in the Broadway production of South African writer Athol Fugard's play "Master Harold and the Boys".

## China to reduce number of deputies

PEKING (R) — China's parliament is to be reduced slightly next year to 3,000 deputies — one for every 1.04 million peasants — one for every 130,000 urban dwellers and a minimum of 15 for each province or region — its chief secretary has said. Yang Shangkun told the 3,155 deputies of this year's parliament, the National People's Congress (NPC), at its last session that some delegates had called for an even greater cut in the number of representatives for next year. But China was so big that if there were too few deputies they would not be able to represent such a vast and varied population effectively, Mr. Yang said.

## Corporal in Kenya sentenced to death

NAIROBI (R) — A second death sentence was handed down Monday by a Kenyan court martial trying seven men on charges arising out of the Aug. 1 abortive coup. Air Force Corporal Walter Ojode was found guilty of treason and received the capital sentence, which is subject to confirmation from a higher authority. He has 48 days to appeal. Corporal Ojode served at the Nanyuki air base, the centre of the uprising which was crushed within hours by the army.

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